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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1873.

General Orders No. 60.

Attention is called to paragraph 892, Revised Regulations for the Army, of 1863, and a strict compliance therewith in future is enjoined:

"892. Whenever the same Court-martial tries more prisoners than one, and they are arraigned on separate and distinct charges, the court is to be sworn at the commencement of each trial, and the proceedings in each case will be made up separately."

It is not considered a compliance with this regulation to call several prisoners into court at the same time and swear the members of the court *once* before them all.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1873.

[Circular.]

The reports of inspections of officers' accounts required by General Orders No. 87, series of 1872, after having been examined by the commanders under whose orders the inspections are made, will be filed among the records at the respective headquarters; and in the case of discrepancies in the officers' statements of their accounts and the verifications by the Inspectors, copies of the reports will be forwarded through the Adjutant-General's Office to the Inspector General at Washington.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

The following acts of Congress have been published in the General Orders not heretofore included in the series as published in the JOURNAL:

G. O. No. 52, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1873.

I. AN ACT for the relief of B. F. Speedy, late first lieutenant Second Battalion six months Pennsylvania Volunteers.

II. AN ACT for the relief of J. W. Holliday.

III. AN ACT for the relief of Captain Charles McClure.

G. O. No. 53, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1873.

AN ACT to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near the city of Lexington, in the State of Missouri, and to establish it as a post-road.

G. O. No. 55, WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873.

I. AN ACT authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

II. AN ACT to authorize the Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and Arkadelphia Southwestern Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Ouachita river at or near Arkadelphia, Arkansas.

G. O. No. 56, WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873.

I. AN ACT to provide for a board of commissioners to a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Tulare, in California.

II. AN ACT to provide for the removal of the sunken wreck which now obstructs the channel-way off Sandy Hook.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending June 30, 1873.

Tuesday, June 24.

By direction of the President, a board of engineers to consist of Major Godfrey Weitzel, Major John M. Wilson, Major Franklin Harwood, is appointed to meet at Erie, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of July, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to consider and report upon the advisability of the acceptance from the Marine Hospital of Pennsylvania of "the title to a piece or parcel of land, being the peninsula lying to the northward of and inclosing the bay of Presque Isle," which, by act of Congress approved May 27, 1872, published in General Orders No. 39, June 10, 1872, from this office, the Secretary of War is authorized and empowered to receive and accept, "to be held by the Government of the United States for the protection of the harbor of Erie." The board will make its report to the Secretary of War, accompanied by such recommendations as will enable the Department to act according to the intent of the proviso contained in the act mentioned. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

Discharged.—Private George W. Schlosser, General Service U. S. Army; Third Class Musician Franz Horig, U. S. military academy band; Private Edward Harman, Company G, Seventh Cavalry.

Transferred.—Private Thomas Y. Yeates, Company G, First Artillery.

Wednesday, June 25.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will

prepare and forward, under proper charge, thirty-five colored recruits to Austin, Texas, via the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry.

Second-Lieutenant W. B. Weir, Fifth Artillery, will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty. This order will take effect July 15, proximo.

First Lieutenant F. C. Grugan, Second Cavalry, when relieved from court martial duty by the department commander will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Discharged.—Private Eugene C. Dampman, Company K, Second Cavalry; Private Charles D. C. Atkinson, alias Frederick Arlington, Company F, Second Cavalry.

Transferred.—Private Eugene A. Hauke, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, now in confinement at Atlanta, Georgia, awaiting trial for desertion, to Company E, Eighteenth Infantry.

Thursday, June 26.

A board to consist of Colonel D. H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster-general; Major J. D. Bingham, quartermaster; Major T. G. Baylor, Ordnance Department; Major William Myers, quartermaster; Captain F. H. Parker, Ordnance Department, will assemble in Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of July, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to consider the expediency of transferring the supplying of Army wagons and ambulances, and their equipments, from the Quartermaster's Department to the Ordnance Department, in order to enable the War Department to utilize the materials (timber, iron, and leather) on hand in the Ordnance Department, and the facilities of their workshops. The board will also take steps toward the establishment of models for these carriages, and make such recommendations as, in their judgment, may be proper and expedient. The Quartermaster-General, the Chief of Ordnance, and the Surgeon-General will render all necessary information and assistance to the board in the prosecution of their labors. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

First Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, Fifth Cavalry, recruiting officer, Philadelphia, Pa., is appointed to act as inspector on certain public property on hand at the rendezvous of Captain George T. Robinson, Tenth Cavalry, at Philadelphia, and for which Captain Robinson is responsible.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John J. Clague, Twelfth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 40, March 6, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is extended three months.

Friday, June 27.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Captain A. G. Robinson, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from all charges on account of the loss of certain public property turned over to him for transportation from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, to Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, November 9, 1872, and paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 68, March 31, 1873, from this office, directing that the sum of fourteen dollars, the estimated value of the property lost, be stopped from the pay of Captain Robinson, is revoked.

Discharged.—Unattached Private Henry W. Gray, Sixteenth Infantry; Private William Fitzgerald, alias William F. Howard, Company E, Second Infantry; Second Class Private John M. Lookwood, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William R. Parnell, First Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 2, January 3, 1873, from this office, is further extended sixty days.

Post Chaplain William Vaux, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will proceed to Key West, Fla., for duty at that station, reporting by letter, on his arrival there, to the commanding officer Department of the Gulf.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for Martin Setzer, an insane man, formerly a private in Company A, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, and one attendant, from Vincennes, Ind., to Washington, D. C., and for the attendant back to Vincennes.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, Fourth Artillery, is relieved from signal duty, and will proceed to join his regiment.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major R. S. La Motte, Thirtieth Infantry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Saturday, the 28th of June, 1873.]

Monday, June 30.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Andrew Sheridan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 18, April 3, 1873, from headquarters of the Army, is further extended four months.

So much of Special Orders No. 127, paragraph 7, June 25, 1873, from this office as reads Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, is amended to read Company E, Forty-fifth Infantry.

Sergeant W. W. Mathews, Company G, and Private Alois Fisher, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry, having completed the duty assigned them in Special Orders No. 46, June 19, 1873, from headquarters Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, will return to their station at Fort Fetterman, with permission to delay five days en route.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company D, Twelfth Infantry, from Fort Yuma, Cal., to Camp Independence, Cal.

Company A, First Infantry, from Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort Porter, N. Y.
Company G, First Infantry, from Fort Porter N. Y., to Fort Brady, Mich.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 23, Washington, June 3, 1873.—Approves the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., May 20, 1873, and of which Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, is president, in the case of Cadet F. C. Bishop, 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy, found guilty of the charge—"Grossly contumacious and insubordinate conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The ground of the charge, as stated in the specifications, was the refusal of the accused to answer questions put to him as a witness before a Court-martial in the case of another cadet on the ground that the answer had a tendency to criminate him. Sentence—"To be publicly reprimanded, and to be suspended from promotion until September 1, 1873, and to be retained as a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy confined to the limits of the line of cadet sentinels during the ensuing encampment." "The court is thus lenient on account of the soldierly character of the accused, as established in the evidence, and the apparent good faith in which he formed the conclusions that led him to this breach of discipline." All of the sentence, except so much thereof as relates to a reprimand, is remitted. This remittal is made for the same reason as that assigned by the court for its leniency. It was the province of the court to determine, under all the circumstances of the case, whether the accused should answer the questions propounded to him as a witness. He should have submitted to that decision. This is all the reprimand deemed necessary under the special circumstances of the case as shown in the evidence. Cadet F. C. Bishop will be released from arrest.

Also approves the proceedings, etc., of a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, N. Y., April 14, 1873, and of which Captain John Egan, Fourth Artillery, was president, in the case of Cadet F. C. Bishop, 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy, found guilty on the charge of "Violation of the ninth Article of War." The specification alleges that the accused did offer violence against his superior officer, First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Fifth U. S. Artillery, by seizing hold of said superior officer and endeavoring to throw him upon the ground, he being at the time in the execution of his office. Sentence—"To be dismissed the service." Upon the recommendation of five out of the seven members of the court, concurred in by Colonel Rager, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, the sentence is mitigated to "suspension until the 1st of September next, Cadet Bishop at that date to join the 1st Class."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

The following official letter has been received at the Army headquarters June 27, having been forwarded by Lieutenant General Sheridan:

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T.,
June 19, 1873.

I have the honor to report that the Sioux attacked us again this morning, just as the railroad engineers had started on their survey. I sent out my scouts and took two companies—H of the Seventeenth Infantry and O of the Sixth Infantry—to Beaver Dam Creek. The Sioux fought obstinately, and held the ridge and rocks west of Beaver Dam until forced to retreat. We have two dead Sioux in our possession, who were scalped and mangled by the scouts, and two more were killed, but were not left with us. Five or six more Sioux were wounded.

One or more horses of the Sioux were killed. One of my scouts was wounded, but not seriously. There was no other loss on our side.

W. C. CARLIN, Lieutenant-Colonel
17th Infantry, Commanding Post.

Hospital Steward S. R. McDermott, U. S. Army, June 19 was ordered to Grand River Agency, D. T., relieving Hospital Steward Charles Primbs, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved was directed to comply with the instructions contained in par. 2, S. O. No. 113, c. s., W. D. A.-G. O.

Hospital Steward Daniel Lynch, U. S. Army, June 21 was ordered to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., relieving Hospital Steward C. T. Hill, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved was directed to comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. No. 113, c. s., W. D. A.-G. O.

Seventeenth Infantry.—During the absence of Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, on the Yellowstone expedition, the command of the "Middle District" of this Department will devolve upon Colonel T. L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry, who will at once assume command—headquarters at Fort Rice.

An Indian Fight.—The Helena (Montana) Herald June 11 says: "Our agent, just returned from Benton, brings the particulars of a recent fight between the whites and Indians, which terminated as fatally to the latter as did the engagement of Colonel Baker and troops with the Piegans three years since. Some ten days ago a party of wolves, who had been out in the Whoop-up country during the entire past winter, encamped on the Teton, near Benton, expecting to reach that place next

day with their packs of pelts. During the night, however, some Indians stole their horses and were far out of reach when morning came. The men came to Benton, procured other horses, ammunition, etc., and ten of them left in pursuit of the thieving Indians, vowing, as they started, that they would recover their property even if they had to go to the Saskatchewan for it. Each man was armed with a Henry rifle and two large revolvers, was well mounted, and five good pack animals were taken along with the party. The trail was soon found, and the pursuers pushed forward night and day, with but short rests, until they arrived at a small trading post at Cypress Mountain, 200 miles within the British borders. Here they found encamped forty lodges of North Assinaboines, who met the whites with bows strung and guns cocked, saying that they knew the whites were after a fight with the Indians who had stolen their horses; that the Crees had stolen them and only left their camp the day before; but that the Crees were the Assinaboines' friends, and that the whites might have what fight they desired right there. The whites took shelter within the trading post, which contained half a dozen white traders. By these they were also told that the stolen horses had passed the day previous, that the Assinaboines were aiding the Crees, and had fired several shots into the post. It was determined to attack this encampment of Assinaboines, and to do it on the Indian plan. Accordingly, at the first break of day the next morning, the sixteen or seventeen whites attacked and effectually wiped out the forty lodges, very few escaping. Only one white man was killed, and he was shot through the heart by a wounded Indian whom he pursued into the brush. The name of the man killed is Edward Grace, a man well known by the people of Helena and Prickly Pear valleys, and in many other parts of Montana. The remains of Grace were buried in the rear room of the post, and the building, after removing the contents, was burned to the ground. Two of the men loaded two waggon with robes and furs, and started for Benton, while the others started north on the trail of the Crees. The two men reached Benton on Saturday last, from whose statements these particulars were gleaned. Another and desperate fight has doubtless taken place ere this between this band of determined frontiersmen and the Crees, the particulars of which are promised us as soon as they reach Benton.

Major N. A. M. Dudley is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, by S. O. No. 111, June 27, and is assigned to duty at Fort McPherson, to which post he will proceed without delay.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Major E. M. Baker, Captains John Mix, and E. J. Spaulding, Second Cavalry, and Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, members of the board of inspection of cavalry horses, were June 27 ordered to proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., and return, and to Chicago, Ill., and return, for the inspection and purchase of horses for the Second Regiment of Cavalry.

A. A. Surgeon A. T. Fitch, U. S. Army, June 23 was relieved from duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and ordered to Fort Stanton, N. M., relieving A. A. Surgeon H. G. Tideman, U. S. Army, whose contract will terminate upon being thus relieved.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Thomas S. Mumford, June 28.

Payment of Troops.—Major J. B. M. Potter, paymaster, U. S. Army, June 23 was directed to pay the troops stationed at Santa Fe, N. M., and, on completion of this, proceed to Fort Union, Camp of Eighth U. S. Cavalry near Fort Bascom, N. M., and Camp Eighth U. S. Cavalry near the crossing of Raton Mountains. Major A. B. Carey, paymaster U. S. Army, to proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Wingate, N. M., the troops stationed at that point. Major Frank Bridgman, paymaster U. S. Army, from Santa Fe, N. M., to Forts Craig, Tularosa, McRae, Bayard, Cummings, Selden, and Stanton, N. M., the troops stationed at those points. Major R. A. Kinzie, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Chicago, and, on completion of this, proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Leavenworth Arsenal and Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster U. S. Army, to proceed from Leavenworth City, Kas., to Fort Riley, Hays, Camp of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Camp at Grinnell Station, and Fort Wallace, Kas., camp of Troop D, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, at River Bend, C. T., Fort Garland, C. T., and Camp of Troop F, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, C. T., and the stations of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, C. T. Major David Taylor, paymaster U. S. Army, to proceed from Leavenworth City, Kas., to the Sixth Cavalry camp near Wichita, Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., the troops stationed along the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to the western boundary line of Kansas, and Fort Lyon, C. T., the troops stationed at those points all to June 30, 1873, making first payments not later than July 3.

Eighth Cavalry.—Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, June 25 was granted Second Lieutenant J. B. Hickey, to take effect on August 1, 1873. A. A. Surgeon J. H. Page, U. S. Army, at the same time was ordered to Fort Dodge, Kas., for duty.

Sixth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Sebree Smith June 25 was relieved from duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and ordered to the camp of his regiment near Fort Hays, Kas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, was granted Major

Simeon Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, June 17.

During the absence of Major Alexander J. Perry, Q. M. U. S. Army, the duties of chief quartermaster of the department will be performed by Captain J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, under orders dated June 21. Assistant Surgeon Albert Hartnuff, U. S. Army, at the same time was ordered to Sidney Barracks for duty at that post, relieving A. A. Surgeon A. L. Flint, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved was ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of Fort McPherson for duty as post surgeon.

During the absence, on leave, of Major Smith, the duties of chief paymaster of the department June 18 will be performed by Major Charles M. Terrell, paymaster U. S. Army. A. A. Surgeon M. C. Barkwell, U. S. Army, was at the same time ordered to Omaha Barracks for duty at that post.

Abstract of report of target practice, Department of the Platte, for May, 1873, showing the company, in each arm, which made the best target in a single day's practice at the several distances named. Also the worst target made during the month:

1873.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance in yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average dist. from centre in inches.	Size of target, inches.	Co. Commanders.
INFANTRY.								
May 26.....	13th	D	300	75	38	18	72x44	Capt. P. H. Ellis.
" 26.....	8th	D	225	111	75	15	72x44	Capt. C. M. Bailey.
" 31.....	14th	A	200	21	21	9	72x44	Capt. A. H. Bainbridge
CAVALRY.								
May 6.....	2d	D	250	159	102	19	72x44	Capt. D. S. Gordon.
" 27.....	3d	B	300	153	71	8	72x30	Capt. Cha. Meinhold.
" 5.....	3d	C	100	174	117	16	72x44	Capt. F. Van Vleet.
Worst Target.								
May 10.....	9 Inf	F	200	90	10	134	72x22	1st Lieut. M. J. Fitzgerald.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Briggs, June 23.

Second Cavalry.—Company B June 23 was ordered into camp, until further orders, on some of the headwaters of the Wind river, convenient to Camp Stambaugh, with instructions to make frequent scouts to the north and east, so as to cover the post and mining camps from Indian attacks from that quarter.

Nineteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, A. D. C., June 23 was ordered to Sidney Barracks, Fort McPherson, and Fort Kearney, on cemetery business.

Camp Stambaugh.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Stambaugh, W. T., July 1. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, Second Cavalry; Captains Charles G. Bartlett, Fourth Infantry; Arthur McArthur, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Henry C. Pratt, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Frank U. Robinson, Second Cavalry; Frank Baker, E. L. Fletcher, Thirteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Sanders.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Sanders, W. T., June 21. Detail for the court: Lt.-Colonel Joseph H. Potter; Captains William H. Powell, Samuel P. Ferris, Fourth Infantry; Alexander Sutorius, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. P. Clark, adjutant Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Butler D. Price, L. M. Longshaw, Fourth Infantry. First Lieutenant Josiah A. Sheetz, Fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Third Cavalry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Neb., June 24. The following officers of the Third Cavalry were detailed for the court: Captains Charles Meinhold, Alexander Moore, Gerald Russell; First Lieutenants Joseph Lawson, John C. Thompson, R. Q. M.; Oscar Elting, A. D. Bache Smead. First Lieutenant John B. Johnson, adjutant, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

A. A. Surgeon Brinton Stone, U. S. Army, June 16 was ordered to Fort Concho, Texas, for duty.

Par. 3, S. O. No. 90, c. s., from department headquarters June 17 was revoked. A. A. Surgeon J. M. Newell, U. S. Army, on this date was ordered to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty.

A newspaper despatch from Brownsville, Texas, June 30, announces that the mail from Laredo brings the news that a large party of Kickapoo Indians are encamped on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, a few miles from there. It is supposed they are waiting for the river to fall to make a raid on that place. Preparations were in progress for a vigorous defence. These Indians have been in the habit of making incursions in that section, robbing ranches, killing settlers, and escaping into Mexico unpunished.

Texas papers publish in full Governor Davis's letter of June 4 to Secretary Delano, promising to turn over Santa and Big Tree to the military authorities that they may be kept at Fort Sill until further understanding regarding them is arrived at. Governor Davis says he will visit Washington speedily to consult with the President, and he invites Mr. Delano to go with him on a visit to inspect Fort Sill Reservation and its management. He continues:

"The fact is, I do not feel justified in pardoning the two Indian chiefs on the vague promises we get from the Indian Territory as to the future good conduct of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes. The persons who have these Indians in charge, I am satisfied, think a great deal more of them than they do of our white frontier settlers. From the arguments contained in their several letters to you, I conclude that they believe all the aggression to have come from the side of the frontiersmen, and that the Indians are wholly blameless for their war

on Texas. It is not worth while for me to discuss this matter with those gentlemen. They seem to insist that I had promised to release these Indians on no other condition than those they are claimed to have already complied with. You will recollect that in my position, both in conversation with you while in Washington and by letter from here (after my return of May 10 of last year), I took the ground that these Indians might be used to bring all of their tribes into reservations, and to disarm and disarm them, and that I proposed to release on condition that this was done. Somehow or other my purpose has been altogether distorted in the minds of these gentlemen of the Indian agencies, and they now set up a sort of complaint that I have enlarged the conditions precedent to the pardoning of the Indians, and intimate that this assumed bad faith on my part may have the effect of bringing on a general Indian war on the frontier. You can see by reference to our correspondence that these insinuations are wholly false; that I am of the same opinion now, concerning what should be required before the chiefs are released, as I was at the first broaching of the question. While I cannot pardon these Indians under the circumstances, I have concluded to turn them over to the United States authorities and let them take the full responsibility of their unconditional release, should that still be determined on.

"Probably it would have been better had they not been given up to the jurisdiction of the State originally. I only request that they be retained at Fort Sill Reservation, under guard of the troops, until some definite understanding can be had concerning the control of the tribes that they belong to. Our Legislature has requested me to visit Washington and confer with the President and yourself concerning measures for the permanent restraint of these tribes. I hope that you will find it convenient to visit Fort Sill Reservation with me. The accounts I have from the reservation are not as satisfactory, by any means, as might be supposed from the letter of which you sent me copies. The disposition of the tribes about that reservation is a matter of the greatest importance to Texas, and there are some things that cannot, perhaps, be properly understood by you unless you visit the reservation and see for yourself. I fully understand how the President and yourself may be harassed by advocates of pet theories of the proper treatment of the Indian question. I believe you both are as desirous as I am, or any Texan, of the perfect peace of our frontier."

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was convened at Fort Brown, Texas, June 27. The following officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry were detailed for the court: Major H. C. Merriam; Captain L. Johnson; First Lieutenants R. Neely, J. M. Thompson; Second Lieutenants J. L. Clem, J. R. Pierce. First Lieutenant H. Dott, adjutant, judge-advocate.

Fort Concho.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Concho, Texas, June 20. Detail for the court: Major H. Douglass, Eleventh Infantry; Captains N. Nolan, Tenth Cavalry; N. S. Constable, Q. M. D.; W. B. Kennedy, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenants G. H. Radetzki, Ninth Cavalry; W. Davis, Jr., Tenth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant C. A. Stedman, Ninth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Fort Duncan.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Duncan, Texas, June 26. Assistant Surgeon W. R. Steinmetz, M. D., and the following officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shafter; Captain C. N. W. Cunningham; First Lieutenant T. E. Merritt; Second Lieutenant J. L. Bullis. First Lieutenant A. C. Markley, judge-advocate.

Fort Sill, I. T.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Sill, I. T., June 28. Detail for the court: Captains G. K. Sanderson, Eleventh Infantry; C. F. Robe, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenants R. G. Smither, S. Pepon, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants L. A. Matile, Eleventh Infantry; L. H. Orleman, Tenth Cavalry. First Lieutenant S. L. Woodward, adjutant Tenth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Fort McKavett.—The commanding officer Fort McKavett, Texas, June 17 was directed to send one non-commissioned officer and twenty privates of infantry to Fort Concho, Texas, to report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the escort to the surveying party of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany, U. S. Army, June 25 was ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon George McC. Miller, U. S. Army, who, when relieved was directed to comply with the requirements par. 1, S. O. No. 113, W. D., A.-A. O., c. s.

Major T. J. Haines, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, June 23 was ordered to Humboldt, Tenn., for the purpose of inspecting the Subsistence Department of that post, returning upon its completion to his proper station in Louisville, Ky.

First Artillery.—Captain A. Randol, First Artillery, has requested to be relieved from duty with the light battery (K), and to be assigned to duty with another battery of same regiment.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to leave the limits of the division, was granted Captain A. C. M. Pennington June 23.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Captain William T. Gentry, having been relieved in the duties of A. A. G., by the arrival of Major E. R. Platt, A. A. G., was relieved from further duty at department headquarters to date from July 1. When relieved, Captain Gentry was di-

rected to repair to Alexandria, La., and assume command of his company and of that post.

Jackson Barracks.—A General Court-martial was ordered to assemble at Jackson Barracks, La., June 30. First Lieutenant Thomas Ward, First Artillery, and the following officers of the Nineteenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel C. H. Smith; Captains W. J. Lyster, P. H. Remington; First Lieutenants John Harold, Charles B. Hall; Second Lieutenant John A. Payne. Second Lieutenant George H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

A. A. Surgeon D. S. Snively, U. S. Army, June 24 was relieved from duty at Baton Rouge, La., and ordered to St. Martinsville, La., relieving A. A. Surgeon Wm. Deal, U. S. Army, who, when relieved, was ordered to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty.

Fifth Cavalry.—In compliance with the provisions of G. O. No. 4, headquarters of the Army, May 14, 1873, First Lieutenant Charles King, Fifth Cavalry, A. D. C., June 20 was announced as A. E. O. at department headquarters.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hd'q'r's, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hd'q'r's cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending July 1, 1873: Surgeon A. N. McLaren, U. S. Army; Major George P. Andrews; Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Dent, Fifth Artillery; Colonel Wm. N. Grier, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant J. T. Webster, First Artillery; A. A. Woodhull, A. S. U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Corps.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days—with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, was granted Second Lieutenant William Stanton, June 25.

Fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Thomas F. Quinn June 23 was relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted in par. 1, S. O. No. 116, c. s., from department headquarters.

Fort Monroe.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., July 2. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery; Captains Samuel S. Elder, First Artillery; Samuel N. Benjamin; First Lieutenants John McGillvray, Second Artillery; Seldon A. Day, Fifth Artillery; Charles F. Humphrey, Crosby P. Miller, William R. Quinan, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenants Clarence O. Howard, Second Artillery; Charles W. Whipple, Third Artillery; John Pope, Jr., First Artillery; Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery; Rollin A. Ives, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Lowell A. Chamberlin, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, D. Q. M.-G. U. S. Army, June 23 was announced as the chief quartermaster of this Department. Captain George L. Weeks, A. Q. M., when relieved will return to his station at Buffalo, N. Y.

First Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days was granted Second Lieutenant Matthew Markland, in S. O. No. 20, c. s., headquarters Fort Mackinac, June 21 was extended three days.

Captain I. D. DeRussy's Company A, June 25 was transferred from Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., and Captain R. E. Johnston's Company G, from Fort Porter to Fort Brady. On the arrival of Company A at Fort Porter, First Lieutenant John Tyler, R. Q. M., will be relieved from duty and ordered to report at regimental headquarters. Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, aide-de-camp, at the same time.

The Buffalo daily Courier of June 27 says: Dr. John S. Perkins, who has achieved considerable notoriety by his attempt to kill Colonel R. E. Johnston, at Fort Porter, a few weeks ago, is still absent, and the most charitable of his friends have come to the conclusion that he does not intend to return. The gentlemen who signed his bail bond for \$5,000, as a matter of course, considered him a man of honor and worthy of their kindly regard, else they would not have put their names to an obligation which called for \$1,000 from each in the event of the defendant's failing to put in an appearance at the United States Court at Canadaigua. Dr. Perkins has, beyond a question, proved himself wholly unworthy of the confidence reposed in him, and equally unworthy of the friendly regard which had been exhibited towards him by several gentlemen of his acquaintance. Pending the judicial investigation we refrained from expressing any opinion calculated to prejudice the case of the defendant or that of the prosecuting witness; but since there is no immediate prospect of a further investigation, we do not hesitate to say, after careful inquiry, that a party of black-mail conspirators were at the bottom of the whole trouble. Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenebeel, who was sent to this city to investigate the conduct of Colonel Johnston, has reported to the authorities at Washington that he has been able to find nothing against Colonel Johnston unbecoming an officer, and recommending that no further action be taken. The suit instituted by Perkins against Colonel Johnston for civil damages has been withdrawn, and thus terminates a case which for a time created no little excitement.

The Courier of the 30th of June says further: "Orders have been received for the transfer of Colonel A. E. Johnston and his command from Fort Porter to Fort Brady, Mich., and of Colonel J. D. DeRussy and his command from Fort Brady to Fort Porter. It is evident from this that the recent developments in Colonel Johnston's case are not known or understood at Washington, else these orders would not have been issued at this time.

"The colonel and his counsel wisely withheld the evidence to disprove the allegations against him for the trial. By the absconding of Perkins they have been, of course, prevented from presenting the evidence in public court. These matters have been fully communicated to us, and their purport has already been indicated in these columns. That the assault upon Colonel Johnston was the result of a scheme to levy black-mail is indubitably proven by the evidence of letters written before and after the shooting, and which we have seen and read. The black-mailers wanted \$1,000, and it is known that at least some of the black-mailers were on friendly terms with one important member of the Perkins family. The fact that Colonel Johnston and the police were in possession of the evidence to prove this became known to Perkins, as we are informed, a few hours before the last hour he was seen here, and accounts for his running away and the desertion of his bail. Colonel Johnston's vindication in the minds of the community would have been complete in a short time, if, in fact, it is not so now; and, obviously, great injustice would be done him if unfavorable opinions should be produced by these orders, as it is clear that the authorities were not in possession of his side of the case and of the recent events when taking this action. The military during the time of Colonel Johnston's command at Fort Porter has been an ornament to our city and a source of pleasure to its people, and the change will be generally regretted."

Second Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp Douglas M. Scott, First Infantry, was June 14 appointed to perform the duties of engineer officer at the headquarters Department of the Lakes.

Major H. C. Pratt, chief paymaster of this Department, will proceed to and pay the troops at the following stations, viz.: Columbus Arsenal, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Major V. C. Hanna, paymaster U. S. Army, will proceed to and pay the troops at the following stations, viz.: Fort Wayne, Mich.; Detroit Arsenal, Mich.; Fort Gratiot, Mich.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Fort Brady, Mich.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Hd'q'r's San Francisco, Cal.

The following named officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday June 24, 1873: Assistant Surgeon Calvin DeWitt, U. S. Army; Captain C. C. Carr, First Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army; Captain E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry; Lieutenants H. E. Tutherly, First Cavalry; Bernard Reilly, Fifth Cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fourth Artillery.—Captain Edward Field June 16 was appointed a member of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 2, S. O. No. 69, c. s., from department headquarters.

Twelfth Infantry.—The commanding officer of Angel Island, Cal., June 18 was directed to send to Camp Halleck, Nevada, in charge of First Sergeant C. Huntington, Company H, Twelfth Infantry, all enlisted men belonging to Company H, Twelfth Infantry, at that post.

Captain William B. Hughes, A. Q. M., was June 18 ordered to report for duty to Lieutenant-Colonel Asher R. Eddy, C. Q. M., Department of California.

First Cavalry.—Major Charles J. Sprague, paymaster, received orders to pay the companies of the First Cavalry at Benicia Barracks on the 20th instant.

Benicia Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Benicia Barracks, Cal., June 23. Major G. A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry, and the following officers of the First Cavalry were detail for the court: Captains Thomas McGregor, C. C. Carr; First Lieutenant Max Wesendorff, Alexander Grant; Second Lieutenants Otto L. Hein, Herbert E. Tutherly. Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, Jr., adjutant, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Transfers from the Modoc Country.—Troop K, First Cavalry, in the Modoc country, was June 16 assigned to duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will receive orders from the department commander. Companies A, B, G, K, and M, Fourth Artillery, and E and G, Twelfth Infantry, now in the Modoc country, belonging to the Department of California, will be returned to their stations so soon as their services can be spared; Company G, Twelfth Infantry, to be retained so long as required as a guard to Indian prisoners, or on other duty in connection with the closing up of the Modoc expedition.

Fourth Artillery.—Second Lieutenant William Everett, Battery D, has been promoted to be first lieutenant, vice Cranston, killed, which carries him to Battery M, in the Modoc country.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

In accordance with section 3, of the contract between the United States and Messrs. Hewett and Bartlett, for the hire of certain pack animals, apaches and their appurtenances, said contract entered into at Tucson Depot, A. T., on the 27th day of June, 1871, a board of officers is hereby constituted to assemble at Whipple Depot, A. T., at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday the 9th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the nature, amount and cause of loss, if any, by war risks, as is therein provided in said contract. Detail for the board: Major J. J. Davis, quartermaster; First Lieutenant L. Hammond, adjutant; Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant W. J. Ross, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C.

Fort Yuma.—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Fort Yuma, Cal., June 20. Detail for the court: Captains J. W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry; A.

F. Rockwell, A. Q. M.; E. F. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry; George F. Rose, A. S.; First Lieutenants R. I. Ekridge, W. F. Rice; Second Lieutenant E. B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry. First Lieutenant A. B. Bache, Fifth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

THE Secretary of War directs that hereafter, except in exceptional cases in the discretion of bureau officials, all official sealed matter from the War Department and its bureaus to any other bureau or executive department of the Government at Washington, be forwarded to its destination by hand instead of through the mails of the postal service. The Secretary of War invites the attention of the chiefs of bureaus of the Department to the circular of the 21st ult., and desires that hereafter the name of any employee of the Department who is habitually dilatory in arriving at his desk at nine o'clock be reported for the action of the Secretary.

A DESPATCH dated St. Petersburg, June 29, states that an official telegraphic despatch from General Kauffmann announces that the capital of Khiva was occupied by the Russian forces on the 10th of June. The Khan of Khiva fled to Youmandow.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the newspapers of Springfield, Illinois, contained recently accounts of the examinations, exhibitions, and commencement exercises of the Bettie Stuart Institute, the advertisement of which will be found in another column. Those journals bear the highest testimony to the ability of Mrs. M. McKee Homes, the principal, to the fidelity of her teachers, and the proficiency of the scholars. The literary address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Dickey of St. Louis. Mrs. McKee was surprised by the presentation of a superb gold watch as an evidence of the appreciation in which she is held by the trustees of the Institute. This was followed by other presents from her pupils and other friends.

THE War Department will send to West Point from the Ordnance Bureau, as a trophy of the late war, the first gun fired in the cause of the Rebellion. It was fired at the steamer *Vicksburg*, bound for New Orleans, and supposed to have arms and ammunition on board belonging to the United States. The firing took place several days before any guns were fired at the United States or troops, either at Charleston or Pensacola. It is a small four-pound cannon, formerly the property of the city of Vicksburg.

A TRIAL was made in Bourges last year by a French artillery commission to determine between the French 4-pounder, the new English 9-pounder (muzzle-loading of the Woolwich pattern), and a 12-pounder constructed by the English engineer, Mr. Vavasseur. The English guns proved far superior in effectiveness to the French gun, the Woolwich gun taking the lead. An experiment was likewise made with the new English wrought-iron gun carriage, which, although heavy, was reported favorably upon. The entire English field artillery system was recognized as being the most effective of the period, but it was thought they might be greatly improved by adopting a breech-loading arrangement.

THE commission at Calais has made several experiments with a gunpowder invented by Major Burgers. It is pronounced a decided improvement over ordinary powder, and especially commended for its strength, for burning cleaner and for creating less smoke.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

(From the St. Louis Times of June 26.)

A MEETING of a number of graduates of the West Point Military Academy was held at Barnum's hotel in this city, on the 20th instant, the object of which was to discuss the best means by which all the graduates of that academy could be induced to attend the next annual alumni meeting in June, 1874.

The meeting was organized by electing Captain N. J. Eaton, chairman, and General J. S. Marmaduke, secretary. Short addresses were made by Captain Eaton, General Tilghman, Colonel Babbitt and General Martindale, approving of the object of the meeting, and stating that the gathering of the graduates, who in the late war were Federals and Confederates, would not only be a harmonious and happy re-union, but would prove a benefit to the nation.

The chairman named Gen. T. Tilghman, of Maryland, General J. H. Martindale, of New York, and Colonel B. M. Renick, of Missouri, as a committee to draw up an address to the graduates, looking to the consummation of the object in view. This committee was directed to report the address to an adjourned meeting at the same place on Wednesday, June 25.

At the adjourned meeting, Captain Eaton in the chair, the following address, presented by the committee and read by General Martindale, was unanimously accepted and signed, and the secretary was instructed to have full proceedings of both meetings, with the address printed in pamphlet form and sent to each graduate of the West Point Academy.

THE ADDRESS.

To the Graduates of the West Point Military Academy:

FELLOW GRADUATES: Since the close of the late civil war a society has been formed which is composed of the alumni of our revered Alma Mater. This society is not only open to all the graduates of the West Point Military Academy, as it should be, but by the very terms of its constitution, it ignores all sectional interests and cordially invites all who have received the diploma of that institution to meet annually at West Point. Unfortunately, however, up to the present time, but few have registered themselves as members of the society, except those who, in the war, were arrayed on the side of the Federal Government. This should not continue. The graduates of the Military Academy were not responsible for the war. In our view, even the people of the United States of this generation, though exasperated by

sectional differences to a degree which made war inevitable, were not responsible for it. It was the result of the opposing domestic, social, and industrial systems which had been planted in the country at its first settlement, and finally overcame that unity of sentiment, opinions and interests which are essential to fraternal feeling and nationality. It is a grave mistake to assume that a crisis in human affairs momentous as civil war, especially in a republican country like ours, can be provoked except by antagonisms which spring from the deepest and sincerest, though opposing popular convictions.

Look back to the beginning of the struggle and the state of the country then! Who has a right to feel surprise that the graduates of the United States Military Academy gravitated to the support of their respective sections? We know that they were equally conscientious. It was natural; nay, unavoidable that they should be divided as their fathers and brothers were divided. But the fact gleams like vestal fire, that during all that struggle, the graduates never lost for each other their personal attachment and esteem. All hail! our Alma Mater! whose warm and friendly spirit rose above the conflict of civil war, and kept alive in the hearts of her children their early and friendly regard. This fact was demonstrated too often and too conspicuously during the war to be successfully disputed. But it was a distracted period when military science and culture were in demand. It was a necessity that these military requirements should be mainly supplied by graduates of the Military Academy. Do not our countrymen acknowledge that our Alma Mater taught her sons gloriously? Did not Grant and Lee, Johnson and Sherman, illustrate our military science and power? Are not the achievements and memories of Stonewall Jackson and Geo. H. Thomas part and parcel of our national history, and cemented in hearts? Victory could not distinguish the bravest and our best, but rested at last with the most numerous battalions.

We devoutly thank God that the national animosities are disappearing. In less than ten years after the conclusion of a gigantic civil war, we are again substantially restored to the possession and enjoyment of our civil and political rights. The work of the Government is nearly, and soon will be, fully complete. We are equal under the Constitution—equal before the law. There remains to be secured the restoration of friendly, social relations throughout our country. What class of men can inaugurate that consummation like the graduates of the Military Academy. We at least know that our honor was maintained and kept untarnished in the contest. We can review both sides of that contest without acrimony, with the satisfaction that it was not inglorious, and extract therefrom the most useful lessons and examples. Let us make the annual reunions of the alumni of our Alma Mater the means, not only of pleasure, but of collecting and preserving historic incidents and facts connected with the struggle in which we have participated.

Influenced by such considerations we, your fellow-graduates, representing all sections of the United States, earnestly invite you to join us at the next annual meeting at the West Point Military Academy in June, 1874. We will rekindle there the glow of our youthful patriotism; will clasp hands which waged civil war without personal acrimony or dishonor, and rejoice again over our common country, strengthened and expanded by her recent discipline and struggles.

(1) N. J. Eaton, graduated 1827, appointed from Massachusetts.

James H. Simpson, colonel of Engineers and brevet brigadier-general United States Army, graduated 1833, appointed from New Jersey.

(2) T. Tilghman, graduated 1832, appointed from Maryland.

(3) Henry S. Turner, graduated 1834, appointed from Virginia.

(4) Robt. M. Renick, graduated 1835, appointed from Virginia.

John H. Martindale, graduated 1835, appointed from New York.

(5) Geo. G. Waggaman, graduated 1835, appointed from District of Columbia.

A. J. Smith graduated 1838, appointed from Pennsylvania.

(6) D. M. Frost, graduated 1844, appointed from New York.

(7) Francis T. Bryan, graduated 1846, appointed from North Carolina.

(8) W. N. R. Beall, graduated 1848, appointed from Arkansas.

J. G. Tilford, major Seventh Cavalry, graduated 1851, appointed from Kentucky.

(9) Wm. R. Boggs, graduated 1853, appointed from Georgia.

C. W. Thomas, graduated 1855, appointed at large.

John W. Turner, graduated 1855, appointed from Illinois.

(10) John S. Marmaduke, graduated 1857, appointed from Missouri.

(11) O. F. Rice, graduated 1861, appointed from Kentucky.

L. S. Babbitt, graduated 1861, appointed at large.

G. McKee, first lieutenant Ordnance Department, graduated 1863, appointed from Kentucky.

C. J. Allen, captain United States Engineers, graduated 1864, appointed from New York.

Cass Durham, first lieutenant Eighteenth Infantry, graduated 1865, appointed from Indiana.

R. B. Wade, graduated 1865, appointed from Georgia.

See *Callum's Register*.—ED. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1 Left the Army in 1837.

2 " " " " 1833. Joined in Rebellion.

3 " " " " 1848.

4 " " " " 1848.

5 " " " " 1861. " " "

6 " " " " 1863. " " "

7 " " " " 1861. " " "

8 " " " " 1861. " " "

9 " " " " 1861. " " "

10 " " " " 1861. " " "

11 " " " " 1861. " " "

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Canandaigua* sailed June 19 for Aspinwall.

THE *Nipic* and *Shawmut* arrived at Hampton Roads, June 30.

THE *Constellation* put to sea from Hampton Roads, June 20.

ORDERS have been given to repair the boilers of the *Wyoming* at Key West.

THE *Junius* arrived at St. John's, N. F., June 30, after a run of five days and eighteen hours from New York.

COMMANDER R. W. MEADE reported for duty last Tuesday as inspector of ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE Spanish ram *Arapiles* was towed from the Battery to the Navy-yard June 30, where she will undergo general repairs.

IN consequence of the indisposition of Pay Inspector J. D. Murray, Paymaster John Furey has been appointed judge-advocate of the naval court of inquiry convened at Annapolis.

THE following officers have been condemned by Medical survey and ordered home: Commander F. H. Baker, commanding *Wyoming*; Lieutenant C. A. Scherky, *Wyoming*, and Past Assistant Paymaster F. C. Alley, naval storekeeper.

CAPTAIN TEMPLE transferred the command of the *Wabash* to Captain S. R. Franklin, at Villefranche, May 31. The crew were exercised at quarters, etc., reported in good discipline and drill, and the ship in good condition.

THE *Frolic* was released from the mud bank on which she stranded in the Potomac River, by the Norfolk wrecking company, on June 25, after three days' exertion. Commander Schoonmaker reports the *Frolic* uninjured and without a leak. She arrived at New York, June 30, and now lies off the Battery.

THE steamer *Fortune* sailed from Annapolis July 2 with the class of cadet engineers for the annual summer cruise. There are about twenty-five members of the class, and the cruise will be along the coast north of Cape Charles, stopping at the various navy-yards on the way. She will return to Annapolis in September.

A NAVAL General Court-martial was ordered to convene at the Norfolk yard, July 1, for the trial of petty officers and seamen. The following is the detail of the court: Commanders E. K. Owen, William P. McCann, and James H. Gillis; Lieutenant-Commander John McFarland, Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett, and Paymaster G. R. Watkins.

THE *Tuscarora* arrived at Acapulco, Mexico, May 26, nine days from Panama. The outside passage from Panama to San Francisco is tedious at this season of the year. She took the in-shore route as far as Acapulco. The engines required some slight overhauling, and on the 1st of June she left port for San Francisco, and is reported per telegraph as having arrived there June 28. Health of officers and crew good.

THE tug *Blue Light* left Washington June 28 for Portland, Maine, where she is to be at the service of Professor Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries under the resolution of Congress, approved July 9, 1871, and is investigating the cause of the diminution in the number of food fishes of the coast and lakes of the United States.

THE Hon. Samuel Bishop, a distinguished and much respected citizen of Connecticut, died suddenly in New Haven, June 23. The deceased gentleman was one of the leading Masons and Odd Fellows in Connecticut. He was the father of Lieutenant H. J. Bishop, of the U. S. Marines, now stationed at the Navy-yard, Mare Island. Lieutenant Bishop has been ordered East and left that station June 25.

THE appointment of Medical Director Joseph Beale to be chief of the Medical Bureau of the Navy has been determined upon, but his appointment will not be made out for several days, as it has to be signed by the President. The appointment has already been prepared, but will not be forwarded to the President, as was intended, on account of the death of his father. Dr. Palmer will, therefore, remain in charge of the bureau until the latter part of this week, or the first of next week.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* says: The wives of the officers of the *Saranac* took breakfast on board the ship on the morning of June 20, and in the afternoon there was a merry gathering upon her decks of the officers, ladies, and others to join in a sociable dance. Of the Admiral's staff, only Flag Lieutenant Commander Hoff and Secretary Stoddard were transferred to the *Saranac* when she became flagship. She will be gone about four months on the cruise. The Admiral goes with her.

THE Naval Examining Board, in session at Washington, has examined and recommended for promotion to the grade of captain Commanders Jonathan Young and William T. Trexton. The board has also recommended the retirement of Chief Engineer George S. Bright, and First Assistant Engineer Robert H. Gunnell on account of disability contracted by long and faithful service. A number of officers who received wounds during the late war have been examined, but as the wounds were not serious in many cases the board declined to recommend them for retirement.

R. D. BOGART, the subject of the recent court-martial on Mare Island, is living a very uneventful and uninteresting career in his quarters upon the receiving ship

Independence, the *Vallejo Chronicle* informs us. He passes most of his time in reading—his friends and acquaintances furnishing him with a liberal supply of literature—and in receiving calls. Many people visit him from San Francisco and the neighborhood of Vallejo. The court-martial rendered its decision on the 16th of May, but no report of the action of the Navy Department upon it has yet been received.

THE *Plymouth* was inspected at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th of June by Commander Guest, Commander Jonett, and Commander Lewis, the board of inspection, and reported thoroughly clean and efficient in every department. She was put out of commission June 28. Information has been received at the Navy Department, under date of May 28, from the sloop *Portsmouth*, then in the harbor of Honolulu. Commander Skerrett reports the health of the officers and crew excellent, and he expected to leave on the 7th of June to make additional soundings.

In accordance with a late law of Congress forbidding that any retired officer of the Navy be assigned to active duty, except in time of war, the last retired officer has been relieved, and there is not one now on active duty. Under a decision of the second comptroller, rendered a few weeks ago, to the effect that certain retired officers on duty at the time of the passage of the law might continue to act until the law went into effect, some few were retained, but the last one on that list—Naval Constructor John Lenthall—on duty under Admiral Porter, aiding him in the construction of a torpedo boat at New York, has been relieved. No one will be ordered to duty in his place, as the boat referred to is nearly completed, and will probably be launched in the course of two months. Her engines are ready to be put in and plans are all perfected. There will be no necessity of detailing another constructor in his place.

We have received the following in regard to the movements of the European fleet: The *Congress* (arrival at Portsmouth, England reported by cable) will visit Galway and Londonderry, in Ireland, all the commercial ports on the west coast of England, and on the east coast north of London; Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven, Germany; The Texel and Flushing, in Holland; Havre and Cherbourg, in France; and on her return to Villefranche (about November next), Cadiz and Tangiers. The *Shenandoah* is to visit Barcelona, and then alternately all other ports accessible to her on the coast of Spain and Portugal, between Barcelona and Vigo, including Tangiers in Africa, and return to Villefranche early in November. The *Wachusett* is to visit Gibraltar, Cadiz, Iwica and Majorca, Marseilles, Ajaccio, Messina, Corfu, Brindisi, and meet the flagship at Trieste about July 10. The *Wabash* left Villefranche June 12 for Genoa, and will stop at Palermo, Messina, Syracuse, Corfu, and perhaps Brindisi, and arrive at Trieste about July 20. In pursuance of above programme, the *Congress* left Villefranche June 6, and the *Shenandoah* and *Wachusett* June 7.

THE *Honolulu Advertiser*, June 7, says: The "hop" on board the United States ship *Portsmouth*, on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, was a pleasure-giving festivity which must ever be agreeably remembered by the gallant hosts and gratified guests. The nautical skill and taste usually exercised on board a man-of-war in an artistic arrangement of national bunting for festive occasions was never shown to greater advantage in this port than at this time, on board this gallant, historic old ship, to do honor to the King and the society of Honolulu. His Majesty, who arrived early and remained till about midnight, evidently enjoyed the evening very much, owing to the assiduous and courteous attention of Captain Skerrett and his officers. There were present His Excellency Mr. Peirce, the American minister resident; M. Ballieu, the recently arrived commissioner of France, and Mme. Ballieu; M. Le Monnier, the retiring commissioner; Mr. Davies, Her Britannic Majesty's acting commissioner, and Mrs. Davies; Judges Hartwell and Widemann, of the Supreme Court; Governor Dominis and Mrs. Dominis; Mr. Christie, the acting American consul; Mr. Schaefer, consul of Italy; Mr. Bartow, consul of Chile; Captain Lefevre and officers of the French war vessel *Vaudreuil*, His Majesty's aids and a large company of ladies and gentlemen. A *New York Herald* correspondent, writing from Honolulu, says: Much surprise is expressed here that General Schofield should have written to General Sherman, as the newspapers report, that the people of these islands were very desirous for annexation. It will take time to prepare the native mind for such a change. At the entertainment given on board the *Portsmouth* King Lunalilo said, in an after-supper speech, that he "favored the idea of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States and the cession of the Pearl river harbor."

THE Navy Department has referred to the Secretary of State the last despatch of Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic station, in reference to the Acheen war. Admiral Jenkins writes at Hong Kong, and says: Recent events in the island of Sumatra would seem to require that I should advert to them. Soon after my arrival at Singapore, near the end of November last, I heard many rumors of approaching difficulties between the Netherlands-Batavian government and the Sultan of Acheen, whose territories lie at the northwestern end of the island of Sumatra. I learned that the President of Java had been appointed by his home government an envoy or commissioner to the reigning sovereign at Acheen, of the small remaining part of the island of Sumatra not already owned by or under the protection of the Netherlands government, for the purpose of settling some unnamed—and probably unknown to other nations—alleged grievances. I found, however, that for some unexplained reason the President, soon after his arrival at Singapore from Bangkok, whither he had been on diplomatic service for his government, proceeded to Batavia, instead of going to Acheen, as it had been said it was his purpose to do. Prior to hearing these rumors of threatened difficulties between the Netherlands government and the Sultan

of Acheen I had thought of visiting Point de Galle, and thence going over to Sumatra, knowing that in former years, if not recently, our merchant vessels were in the habit of trading on that coast, receiving from the natives in exchange for their goods the various products of the island, such as pepper, turmeric, camphor, etc. I found upon diligent inquiry among the merchants at Singapore and Penang that the products of the dominion of the Sultan of Acheen are now sent chiefly by Malay and Chinese small vessels to those ports for transshipment to Europe and America, and that it rarely happens of late that a foreign vessel goes there. Furthermore, it was commonly reported that there was to be a declaration of war by the Netherlands government against the Sultan, as soon as the necessary preparations could be made. Revolving these matters over in my mind, and feeling that we had no treaty, commercial or other, with the Sultan of Acheen, my presence at that time near his capital in a vessel of war might be misunderstood, not only by the two parties directly involved, but by European nations generally, and that it probably might induce false hopes on the part of the one, and create ill-will on the part of the other, without the possibility of its resulting in any real good to either party, I determined not to visit the coast of Sumatra while the troubles remained unsettled. The Department is aware that it rarely occurs that a United States vessel-of-war visits the ports of Sumatra, and my first impulse to go there arose from the desire to make our flag better known than it could be by the appearance at long intervals of small brigs or schooners laden with notions for barter with the natives for pepper and other articles produced in the island. I was not surprised to find a very strong feeling on the part of the citizens and merchants of other nationalities than the Netherlands at the Straits settlements against what they deemed the oppression of the natives of Sumatra by the Dutch, and against the efforts of that government to find pretexts for taking possession of the entire island; and this feeling seems to have greatly increased since the alleged ratification of a treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, in which the former agrees not to interfere with the latter's conquests in the islands of the Sumatra side of the Straits of Malacca, and the latter withdraws all prior claim against the islands on the Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Wellesley side of those Straits. It is complained generally by the merchants with whom I have conversed that the system of government monopoly adopted in the Netherlands colonies in those islands is both detrimental and unjust to the citizens and subjects of all other nations. Hence the excitement in the Straits settlements growing out of the threatened, and by latest accounts actual, war by the Dutch upon the only remaining native ruler in the island of Sumatra. It appears there has been a fleet despatched from Batavia to Acheen, consisting of six ships-of-war and five steam launches, carrying forty-seven guns and 1,050 seamen, together with a force of 3,200 infantry, cavalry, and artillerymen, with eighteen pieces of heavy cannon and 1,000 coolies and convicts as laborers, and ten transports conveying horses, men, ammunition, stores, etc. I do not see how I or the Navy Department could properly have taken part heretofore, or can hereafter, in this quarrel. I think it my duty to invite the attention of the government to the fact, which seems from all I hear to be undeniable, that the colonial governments of the Netherlands in these seas pursue a restrictive policy in regard to trade, which, if found upon a careful examination to be as alleged, needs attention, with a view to its amelioration by a treaty. The special products of Sumatra—viz., sago, capsicum, pepper, turmeric, ginger, coriander, cumin seed, camphor, benzoin, hemp, etc., are such as in my judgment all nations have a right to trade in on terms of that equality accorded by ourselves and by the commercial nations of Europe.

The screw steamer *Tigress*, which has been purchased by the Government to convey an Arctic expedition in search of the *Polaris*, arrived at Quarantine from St. John's, N. F., on Saturday night, June 28, and steamed up to the Brooklyn Navy-yard June 29. On being notified that the *Tigress* had reached the yard, Secretary Robeson went to Brooklyn immediately to inspect the vessel. At 4 P. M. steam was got up, and the vessel proceeded down the river on a trial trip, in order to afford the Government engineers an opportunity of inspecting her machinery while in motion. The party included Secretary Robeson, Commander Grier, Lieutenant-Commander White, Naval Constructor Hanscom, Chief Engineers Henderson and Sewell, and Lieutenant McRitchie, of the *Tallapoosa*. The crew which brought the *Tigress* from St. John's having deserted on reaching the yard, the vessel was worked by sailors of the *Tallapoosa*. The *Tigress* is bark-rigged, and her masts and yards enable her to spread sufficient canvas for ordinary speed in a fair breeze. The interior arrangements are specially adapted to Arctic service, the quarters of officers and men being below deck and safe from the sweep of a polar wind. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 165 feet; breadth, 28 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; tonnage, 490, her draught in ballast being 13 feet. The engines stand well below the deck, just aft of the mainmast, and a speed of seven knots an hour can be attained with a consumption of six and a half or seven tons of coal per day. The vessel is sheathed with an extra course of oak for several feet above the water-line, the bows being additionally protected by a sheathing of iron. One of the peculiarities of the vessel is the number of emblematic tigers and tiger heads about her hull. At first sight it would seem as though the painters and gilders had placed the representation of a tiger on every available object or open space. A tiger looks up from each side of the bow; tigers' heads glare from projections near the foremast, and a full-sized tiger appears to be about creeping over the stern. The *Tigress* was built eighteen months ago in Quebec for the seal fishery, and was employed in that trade when she met and rescued Captain Tyson's *Polaris* party. The officers of the yard expect to have her ready for sailing within ten days. On June 30 the *Tigress* was placed in the dry dock, and a board of naval officers, consisting of Vice-Admiral Rowan, Chief

Engineers W. W. Wood and G. Sewell, Naval Constructors Hanscom, Delano, and Mintoyn, Captain Ransom, and Commander Ralph Chandler, proceeded to make an informal examination of her interior. Her machinery and interior arrangements were found in exceedingly good order. Immediately after the examination all the available shipbuilders in the yard were put to work recaulking and repairing her, and a force of thirty-five sailmakers and riggers were engaged getting her sails and rigging in complete sea trim. The boat-builders are busily engaged in the construction of three whale boats, appropriate for ice navigation, which are to be fitted with the best apparatus, and airtight compartments through the length of the boats, and every requisite for the safety of the crews. After the necessary repairs are completed the interior arrangements will be altered so as to afford better accommodation for the officers and men of the expeditionary party. Her ballast will be taken out, and replaced by 200 tons of coal, and provisions for one year for a crew of fifty men will be stored on board. A spare propeller and an extra rudder are now on board, and will be carried as a precaution against accident. She will carry a rubber life-raft for the transportation of parties across spaces of open water. The expedition will include fifty officers and men, under Commander Grier, Lieutenant-Commander White, and First Asst. Engineer Melville. Acting Assistant Surgeon John W. Elston will also be among the party. On the deck of the *Tigress* is the long whale boat which was taken from the ice with the *Polaris* party. The boat has evidently seen rough usage, and will probably be left at the Navy-yard as a relic of remarkable adventure. The only individual on board who was on the vessel when the *Polaris* party was rescued is Chief Engineer Buick. He is of the opinion that the castaways could not have survived another week on the ice. He says that they all told the same story of their separation from the *Polaris*, and their statements were generally consistent with each other. Mr. Buick and Captain Rex are both experienced seal fishers, and express the opinion that the *Polaris* was laid up in winter quarters at the close of last year, and can be easily found in the Arctic seas. The *Tigress* will sail direct for Disco, where the *Juniata* will meet her with coal and provisions. It is understood that the former will prosecute the search in the higher latitudes, in which the *Polaris* or her crew are supposed to be awaiting relief. Captain Tyson, with Joe and Hans Christian, besides other Esquimaux, will go in the *Tigress*. Lieutenant McRitchie will go to Maine during the present week to bring on the Esquimaux who are now sojourning on a farm in that State.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.
ORDERED.

JUNE 26.—Captain J. C. Beaumont, to command the Powhatan on the 5th July.
JUNE 22.—Lieutenant A. H. Fletcher, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st July next.
Master Chas. A. Adams, to the Shenandoah, European Station, per steamer from New York.
Ensign Nathan Sargent, Jr., to the Coast Survey steamer A. D. Baché.
First Assistant Engineer F. G. McKean, to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
JUNE 30.—Chief Engineer David Smith, to the Shenandoah, European Squadron, per steamer of July 9.

DETACHED.

JUNE 24.—Captain R. W. Shufeldt, from the command of the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commanders Geo. F. F. Wilde, W. S. Dana, and P. H. Cooper, Lieutenants J. N. Hemphill and J. H. Dayton, Masters R. P. Rodgers and R. R. Ingraham, Midshipmen J. E. Roller, H. L. Green, S. A. Staunton, A. C. Dillingham, G. L. Dyer, H. M. Jacoby, H. A. Bittenhouse, J. P. J. Augur, and H. Osterhaus, Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Bright, Chief Engineer R. M. Britteman, First Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, Gunner Joseph Swift, and Sailmaker Geo. W. Franklin, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.
Paymaster A. S. Kenny, from the Plymouth, and ordered to settle accounts.
Passed Assistant Surgeon James G. Ayres, from duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and ordered to the Saco, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 16th July next.
Assistant Surgeon A. M. Moore, from the Saco, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home.
JUNE 25.—Captain P. Crosby, from the command of the Powhatan on the 5th July next, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Barker, from the Wachusett on the 24th ult., and placed on waiting orders from the 18th inst.
Lieutenant O. W. Farenholt, from tug duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 5th July next, and ordered to the Shenandoah, European Station, per steamer of 9th July.
Second Assistant Engineer Chas. R. Roelker, from the Triana, and ordered to examination.
JUNE 26.—Professor E. A. Roget, from the Naval Academy on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.
JUNE 27.—Lieutenant-Commander Felix McFarley, from the Hydrographic Office on the 30th inst., and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant-Commander Henry F. Pickens, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st July next, and granted two months' leave.
Master W. O. Sharrer, from the Shenandoah on the 1st September next, and granted three months' leave, with permission to remain abroad.
Pay Inspector James Fulton has reported his return home, having been detached as fleet paymaster of the European Station on the 1st inst., and has been ordered to settle account.
JUNE 30.—Chief Engineer S. L. P. Ayres, from the Shenandoah, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
Naval Constructor John Lenthall, from special duty, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

JUNE 24.—To Lieutenant Geo. J. Mitchell for one year, from June 24.
To Lieutenant Harry Knox for three months, from 30th inst.
JUNE 26.—To Master N. L. Roosevelt, until the 1st November next.
JUNE 27.—To Lieutenant R. R. Ingersoll for three months.
To Midshipman F. H. Lefavor for two months, from the 1st July.

REVOKED.

JUNE 25.—The orders of Chas. T. Forse, to the Coast Survey steamer Baché.
JUNE 26.—The orders of Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer to staff duty in the North Atlantic Station.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Medical Director James C. Palmer, from June 29, 1873.

PROMOTED.

Medical Inspector P. J. Horwitz to be medical director, from June 30, 1873.

Surgeon Philip S. Wales to be a medical inspector, from June 30, 1873.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon to be a surgeon, from June 30, 1873.

RESIGNED.

Lieutenant Samuel P. Baird, to take effect on the 9th September next.

APPOINTED.

D. N. Bertolotta, of Reading, Pa., an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from June 23, 1873.

SUSPENSION.

The orders of Commander Wm. B. Cushing, to command the Wyoming, suspended until further instructions.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending June 28, 1873:

John Barry, ordinary seaman, June 6, U. S. steamer Wabash, Hospital St. Roche, Nice, France.

CHANGES OF OFFICERS ON THE EUROPEAN STATION.

The following changes of officers on the European Station have been made since last report, January 21, 1873:

Midshipman W. H. Slack, from the Shenandoah to the Congress.
Surgeon E. S. Bogert, from the Congress, and ordered home.
Lieutenant F. D. Webster, U. S. M. C., from the Congress to the Brooklyn, for passage home.
Lieutenant M. B. Buford, from the Brooklyn to the Congress.
Lieutenant C. H. Stockton, from the Congress to the Brooklyn.
Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Baker, from the Wachusett, and permitted to return to the United States.
Lieutenant J. V. B. Bleeker, from the Wachusett to the Brooklyn.
Master E. B. Barry, from the Brooklyn to the Wachusett.
Midshipman H. W. Snaeter, from the Shenandoah, to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman A. McCrackin, from the Shenandoah to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman W. Remsen, from the Shenandoah to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman H. W. Van de Carr, from the Shenandoah, to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman G. H. Holmes, from the Congress to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman C. T. Spencer, from the Congress to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman E. E. Vreeland, from the Congress to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman T. G. C. Walter, from the Congress to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman A. T. Freeman, from the Brooklyn to the Shenandoah.
Midshipman I. C. Cressap, from the Brooklyn to the Shenandoah.
Master N. E. Mason, from the Wachusett to the Brooklyn.
Lieutenant-Commander G. D. B. Glidden, from the Wachusett to the Congress.
Lieutenant-Commander B. H. McCalla, from the Wabash to the Wachusett.
Lieutenant Wallace Graham, from the Wachusett to the Shenandoah.
Lieutenant G. M. Hunter, from the Congress to the Wachusett.
Master C. W. Jarbee, from the Brooklyn to the Wachusett.
Ensign H. T. Monahan, from the Wachusett to the Brooklyn.
Midshipman H. H. Barroll, from the Congress to the Wachusett.
Midshipman P. Busbee, from the Congress to the Wachusett.
Midshipman F. Guerin, from the Wachusett to the Congress.
Midshipman C. L. Burns, from the Wachusett to the Wabash.
Midshipman E. F. Qualtrough, from the Wabash to the Wachusett.
Midshipman A. A. Crandall, from the Wachusett to the Shenandoah.
Midshipman A. C. Baker, from the Wabash to the Wachusett.
Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Wise, from the Brooklyn to the Wabash.
Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Crocker, from the Shenandoah, and permitted to return home.
Midshipman W. P. Clason, from the Shenandoah to the Brooklyn.
Lieutenant G. M. Hunter, from the Wachusett to the Wabash.
Lieutenant R. C. Hooker, from the Wabash to the Brooklyn-sick.
Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, from the Brooklyn to the Congress.
Fleet Surgeon A. C. Gorges, from the Wabash to the Brooklyn.
First Assistant Engineer J. Van Hovenberg, from the Shenandoah to the Brooklyn, for the United States.
Second Lieutenant F. W. Fitch, from the Congress to the Shenandoah.
Second Lieutenant B. R. Russell, U. S. M. C., from the Wabash to the Shenandoah.
Second Lieutenant A. C. Kelton, U. S. M. C., from the Shenandoah, and ordered home.

THE following additions to and alterations in the regulations of the revenue and marine service are published: All officers of the revenue marine service ordered by the Department to appear before an examining board for examination, with a view to promotion, will be expected to promptly present themselves and undergo an examination, according to orders, and will not be permitted to waive or decline the examination. An officer failing to pass the minimum standard fixed by the examining board will be dropped from the rolls or allowed a second examination at a subsequent period within one year, in the discretion of the Department, but should he fail a second time he will be peremptorily dropped. Paragraph 102 of the "Revised Regulations of the Revenue Marine Service" is amended by substituting three years for two years as the usual term of service of an officer upon a station. Allowments of pay for the support of the family or other relatives of officers of the revenue service may be authorized on their application therefor, in the discretion of the Department, for a sum not to exceed in any case two-thirds of the monthly pay of the officer desiring it, and for such time only as he may be stationed apart from them on public duty. Sending money or extending valuable favors to officers of the revenue marine service by ship chandlers or other persons connected with the service as contractors, is prohibited, and officers are forbidden to borrow money or receive favors from such contractors; and the Department will consider an infraction of this rule by the latter named as sufficient cause for refusing to enter into contract with them thereafter.

THE British Admiralty has authorized the supply of a sketch-book to any engineer in charge when new engines are being put into a ship, or are being thoroughly overhauled and repaired by the factory or yard. It is expected that the engineer officers will make drawings to scale as far as possible, with figured dimensions of the principal parts of the machinery and boilers, and the arrangement of pipes; and also to make such remarks on them as may be necessary or advisable in their opinion. The sketch-book will be placed in the hands of the engineer officer appointed to the ship when commissioned, so that he may not be ignorant of the details of such parts of the machinery or pipes as may be covered up; and when the ship is paid off it will be returned to the Steam Reserve for re-issue on the ship being recommissioned.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ALUMNI OF WEST POINT.

IT is peculiarly fitting that the first real and hearty
movement in the direction of complete recon-
ciliation between the two sections of our country
should come from men who conducted the late war
with such pertinacity and skill. Whatever the
individual prejudices of officers, it must be admit-
ted that the West Point graduates were, as a class,
the leaders on both sides during the war, and that
from them and their knowledge, as a centre, radi-
ated all that influence which made, out of our green
countrymen and equally green city gentlemen, the
alert and accomplished corps of officers which
America possessed in 1865. That to-day the ap-
pointments in the Army from those not graduates
of the Academy outnumber the West Point gradu-
ates, is no reproach to the latter. If their numbers
are insufficient to supply the annual vacancies, we
must remember that all the so-called "civil appoint-
ments" in the Army to-day are in reality pupils of
West Point, at second-hand, since the experience
and education which they gained during the war as
Volunteer officers was gained under the guidance of
West Point generals fighting other West Point
generals.

It is peculiarly fitting, then, that the graduates
of this Academy, to whom we owe so much of our
military progress and power, should seek to inaugu-
rate harmony between contending sections by such
an address as that adopted by graduates of the
Academy at St. Louis on the 20th ult., and pub-
lished by us this week. It is no new thing for sol-
diers to be found among the chief advocates of
peace. In many instances, both in ancient and
modern history, soldiers have proved the most pa-
cific of negotiators. The Roman senator, who ended
every speech with "Delenda est Carthago," was a
thoroughbred civilian. The greatest soldiers have
always been far fonder of peace than of war.
They know the value of peace, the cost of war. It
is your legislator and editor who is ever the fiercest
in the rostrum, the readiest to make war, the most
reluctant to close it.

In 1698 the great contest between France
and the League of Augsburg, which had
already cost thousands of lives and millions of
money, was submitted to a number of commis-
sioners at Ryswick for the purpose of concluding a
peace. Yet, such was the haggling, quarrelsome
nature of the civilian diplomats, that, in six
months' negotiations, they arrived at a dead lock,
and it seemed likely that the whole affair would
fall to the ground, the war continuing indefinitely.
In this crisis suddenly arrived the warrior king,
WILLIAM III., of Nassau and England, the general-
issimo of the League. He proposed a conference, be-
tween the opposing armies, with Marshal BOUFFLERS,
the French chief. It was accepted. As generals
they rode up to each other and saluted. Then, dis-
mounting, they walked up and down together for
about two hours, in deep conversation. The result
of that conversation was the peace of Ryswick.
Three days after, the treaty was signed. A parallel
instance will occur to every American in the brief
articles of surrender at Appomattox. That the peace

concluded by GRANT and LEE has not proved last-
ing or complete, is no fault of the military element,
Federal or Confederate. The reckless mischief-
makers who have, since then, disturbed the country,
have been politicians of the most rabid type; and
to-day, where you will see officers and soldiers of
North and South fraternizing, from the very fact of
having fought each other years ago, you will see,
very frequently, some ardent patriot who sacrificed
all his wife's relations, with ARTEMUS WARD, scowling
defiance at the innocent back of every South-
erner he chances to meet (after he has passed), while
the editor of the "Mobile Yankee-Broiler" performs
the same service for every Northern man.

Under these circumstances it is time for the sol-
diers to come to the rescue of the civilians, and teach
them how to make peace. It can only be done in
one way, and that, perhaps, is the way the West
Point graduates have indicated. Forget the bitter-
ness of the near past, and look back once more to
the sweet memories of a remoter past. Forget the
bitterness of defeat, and call to mind those times
when South Carolina and New York fought side by
side, from Palo Alto and Resaca to Molino del Rey
and Chapultepec. Let the memories of victories in
the late war be cherished only as proofs of the valor
that gained them, not of the ill fortune that lost
them; and let all the Army and Navy follow the
example of West Point in saying, "Welcome back,
old comrades. Forgive and forget everything but
the dear old times when we fought side by side."

THE official orders we have published from time
to time have given information in regard to the ex-
pedition organizing at Fort Rice to protect the sur-
vey of the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
The expedition is under the command of Brevet Ma-
jor-General STANLEY, colonel of the Twenty-second
Infantry. The cavalry is commanded by Brevet
Major-General CUSTER, lieutenant-colonel of the
Seventh Cavalry. The expedition was expected to
get under way by the middle of June, and is no
doubt already on the march for the Sioux country.
It is the largest and best equipped military expedi-
tion we have seen since the war, and is indeed so
formidable that it is doubtful whether the Sioux
will venture to interfere with its progress. The
column will head for the junction of Yellowstone
with Powder River. It will then move towards the
settlements in Northwestern Montana. The en-
gineer in charge of the surveying party, General
ROSSER, during the war a cavalry leader among the
Confederates, will ascertain whether it would be
better to run the line along the south bank of the
Yellowstone or strike directly across to the Muscle-
shell. The distance is some five hundred miles in a
straight line, or perhaps seven hundred miles on the
route of the expedition. This will necessitate a march
in all of from 1,200 to 1,500 miles, and the return of
the expedition is not looked for until about the first
of November.

REAR-ADMIRAL JENKINS sends the Navy Depart-
ment some interesting information in regard to
the war with the Achinese in which the stubborn
Dutchmen have involved themselves, and from the
Straits Times, published at Singapore, and the
China Mail, published at Hong Kong, we obtain
still other facts regarding the kingdom of the war-
like Achinese. Achene is a small State at the
northern end of Sumatra, stretching from the Cape
of the same name along the east and west coast as
far as Diamond Cape and Baros respectively. It
is bounded on the south by the Batta country,
and has an area of some 1,550 square miles, with a
population of 200,000 souls. It was originally dis-
covered by the Portuguese in 1506, but some ninety
or one hundred years later was conquered by the
Dutch. It was subsequently acknowledged by Hol-
land, and has since maintained its independent
status. Its population consists of Malays and Bat-
tas, and has been celebrated for bravery and intel-
ligence, and has a reputation for honesty and in-
dustry for which other inhabitants of the Island of
Sumatra are not remarkable. Piracy has had its
headquarters to some extent at Achene, which has
caused the British Government to address to the
Dutch remonstrances, and to urge upon it the ne-
cessity of taking some measures to check a daily
increasing nuisance. Of late the relations between

the Netherlands Government and the Sultan of Acheen have been growing less friendly—the latter having been charged with caring little for existing treaties, and refusing to make modifications of them which the former deemed essential. For this purpose they sent a commission, whom the Sultan excused himself from seeing, and to whom insulting treatment is said to have been offered. Hence a demand for satisfaction and reparation, followed by a declaration of war against the Sultan, and an armed expedition to his coasts.

The military expedition was on rather an extensive scale, consisting of four battalions of infantry, eighteen pieces of heavy artillery, some cavalry, sappers, miners, etc. The naval part of it embraced six men-of-war and five steam launches, manned by 1,050 officers and seamen, and carrying 47 guns. There were also two government despatch boats, and nine revenue cutters. The entire expedition numbered about 4,300 soldiers and sailors, with a thousand coolies and convicts as laborers. A fleet of five of the finest steamers of the Netherlands Indian Steam Navigation Company conveyed the troops, etc., from Batavia to Acheen. About the eighteenth of April an unsuccessful attempt was made to storm the Achinese chief citadel, in which large losses are said to have been sustained—among them Major-General Kohler, the commanding officer of the expedition.

THE Oregon *Churchman* of June 15, in an article headed with the name of the JOURNAL, says:

We are surprised to see in this paper an anonymous attack on Bishop Morris, taken from a private letter written in San Francisco, in regard to the funeral of the lamented General Canby. We would not limit the freedom nor the fancies of private letters, but we have here a renewed instance of the impropriety and injustice of publishing them. This letter states that the funeral of General Canby was to be "a united one, by the Methodist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, and Episcopal Ministers, but that Bishop Morris refused to have anything to do with it, saying General Canby was not an Episcopalian, and that he did not consider the other ministers clergymen, and would not act with them. He was then asked to offer an extempore prayer, which he also refused, unless the others were sent away." We happen to know that this is a gross misrepresentation of the whole matter, and that Bishop Morris agreed to read the burial service of his own Church on the occasion, but that this was not satisfactory to the other ministers, and consequently he took no part in the service, merely attending, with the other Episcopal clergymen, as a private citizen and friend of the family. Not a word was said to him about "offering an extempore prayer, nor a word said by him about the other ministers not being clergymen." None who know him, we think, could suspect him of being lacking in sympathy for the great sorrow of Mrs. Canby, nor in respect for the memory of her husband. The appointed prayer for those in affliction we know was used in both his public and private services, and the following passage from a sermon of his preached on the Sunday after General Canby's burial (Psalm 116:15), and taken from a morning paper of the next day, will show his views of the worth of him whom all so sincerely mourned.

The letter referred to by the *Churchman* was copied into the JOURNAL, not because of its criticism upon Bishop MORRIS, but for the sake of the information it contained as a matter of interest to our readers. We insert this correction with pleasure, and note with satisfaction the evidence it affords that our religious teachers are anxious in these days to relieve themselves from even the suspicion of an intolerance which would, a century ago, have been considered an adornment to their profession.

It seems that when they come to divide the French war contribution the Germans find that they have not so much left as they expected. After deducting what was voted for the payments of damages to ship-owners, for war damages, for the construction of railroads in Elsass-Lothringen, for aid given to those Germans expelled from France during the war, the forty million thalers contributed to the invalid fund, and the amounts to be used in improving and sustaining the fleet, coast defence, and fortifications, there will remain to be divided up among the confederate States an amount of about 735 million thalers, of which the North-German States will receive 591 millions, and the South-German, 144 million thalers. These amounts, however, are barely sufficient to cover the costs of the war and the loans made to carry it on; 107 million thalers of the amount still due from the French, and not yet collected, having been granted by the Reichstag for the complete organization of the army in order that it may be ready at an hour's notice to meet the enemy. Thus the State treasuries of neither Prussia nor any of the South-German States will swell to

such a degree as to relieve them of taxation. On the contrary, it appears that the German Government, determined to regard the motto, "to the victor belongs the spoils," devotes the lion's share of this indemnity to the improvement of her army for the defence of the country. It is true she has not, as was expected, increased the allowance for the army, but while this remains apparently unchanged, 52 million thalers had to be appropriated for various military purposes, swelling the yearly appropriation for the army to the round sum of 142 million thalers. As already the expenditures exceed the receipts of the German Empire by about 28 million thalers, aside from the other constantly increasing demands on the State, Germany will find it necessary to increase rather than diminish her taxes.

SIX of the graduates uniting in the call for a general meeting of the graduates of the Military Academy to which we refer elsewhere are at present officers of our Army; four others served in it during the war of the Rebellion, and one, Captain WADE, entered the service just at the close of the war, and left it on the 31st of December, 1870. Of the other eleven gentlemen, six fought with the Confederates, and five took no active part with them, though we infer they were with them in sympathy. It seems to have been the intention, therefore, that the address should be signed by an equal number from each party to it. One of the signers, OLIN F. RICE, of the class of 1861, was killed, we may state on the authority of CULLUM's register, at the battle of Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864.

THE example of Captain FAIRFAX has been followed by another captain on the naval list who declines to submit to an oral examination by the examining board at Washington. The board, sustained by the Department, seem determined not to yield this point, and they have the advantage of position, which they are not likely to yield.

FROM Chicago comes the report that Mr. C. E. Kemble, of New York, who, with Felix R. Brunot, and H. E. Alvord, were appointed commissioners to hold council with the Sioux Indians to endeavor to secure the relinquishment by them of the Big Horn country and the region known as unceded Indian territory, and the removal of the Red Cloud Agency on the North Platte into the Grand Sioux reservation in Dakota, arrived there on the evening of June 28, en route to New York. The commissioners have completed their labors, which proved successful, the despatch announces so far as the removal of the agency was concerned, but failed as to the relinquishment of the Big Horn lands. The council was held on the 20th inst. at the Red Cloud Agency, and was largely attended by representative chiefs of the Sioux, except the northern Sioux, who had gone hunting, and by several Arrapahoe and Cheyenne chiefs. Mr. Kemble reports the most friendly feeling on the part of these Indians, and says the reports to the contrary are without foundation. The commissioner went direct to Spotted Tail's camp, upon arriving at the agency, unattended and so far from finding the Indians of this tribe disposed to make trouble he found them disposed to be peaceable, and the whole aim of Spotted Tail and his chiefs seemed to be the prevention of the wild northern Indians from making trouble with their young men. The commissioner also visited Red Cloud's camp and found a like condition of affairs. He says that the recently circulated report that war parties have been forming in the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail camps to go to the north and attack the Northern Pacific military expedition, have not the least foundation. In fact, it is not true, as has been stated, that the wild northern tribes have formed or are maturing any hostile plans. The report that the Sioux tribe had committed a larger number of murders outside their reservation this year than ever before, the commissioners also say, is a falsehood; the fact being, that the Sioux tribe, although numbering 30,000 people, having committed but four murders during the past year, a much less number than they have ever committed in the same time.

GENERAL W. H. Sidell whose death is announced in our obituary column, was placed on the retired list of the Army, December 15, 1870, for incapacity resulting from "disease contracted from exposure in the line of duty," with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and the brevet rank of brigadier-general. He was promoted to the First Artillery from the Military Academy July 1, 1833, with

the rank of brevet second lieutenant, resigning on the 1st of October following, and engaging in business in New York as city surveyor and as a civil engineer, being engaged as such in various important railroad enterprises, including the Panama Railroad and the survey for the Pacific Railroad and a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. At the outbreak of the war he was reappointed in the Army with the rank of major in the Fifteenth Infantry, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Infantry. His principal service during the Rebellion was in organizing and recruiting volunteers and as acting assistant provost marshal general for Kentucky, from May 1863 to August 28, 1866. From July 1863 to March 1863, he served as acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the Cumberland. He died in New York, Monday evening June 30, from the effects of an attack of paralysis which resulted in his retirement three years ago.

THE list of new officers for the Battalion of Cadets at West Point approved by the Secretary of War is published as follows:

Captains—Cadets Russell, Thayer, M. L. Geary, J. L. Wilson, and F. M. Sibley.

Adjutant—Cadet George L. Turner.

Quartermaster—Cadet C. M. Rowell.

Lieutenants—Cadets J. M. Symons, C. H. Cabanis, George L. Anderson, F. S. Rice, E. B. Robertson, E. E. Hardin, Lotus Niles, H. M. Andrews, Clarence Deems, L. A. Craig, George R. Cecil, and Murray.

Sergeant-Major—William Baird.

Quartermaster's Sergeant—Alexander Rodgers.

First Sergeants—S. S. Leach, E. Wheeler, G. R. Smith, and Mann.

Sergeants—Hall, V. H. Bridgman, D. P. Andrus, J. M. Jones, Eugene Griffin, R. P. P. Wainwright, T. F. Davis, Willard Young, H. D. Huntington, R. K. Evans, G. V. Backus, Jr., F. E. Eltonhead.

Corporals—E. E. Dray, C. H. Bonesteel, Payne, G. A. Garlington, A. S. Bacon, H. D. Borup, J. W. Wilson, S. M. Rains, J. F. Guilfoyle, Granger Adams, G. O. Webster, John Pitcher, C. L. Hammond, Hamilton Rowan, Herman Dowd, C. S. Hall, G. Andrews, Eben Swift, E. E. Gayle, and J. M. Baker.

During the term for admission to the Academy as cadets, which closed this month, about 140 cadets were examined. Of this number, 85 passed both the Academic and Medical Boards, and were accepted; 55 were rejected on account of deficiency in education or physical inability; 13 who had been nominated did not report for examination. The boards will meet again on the 25th of August, by which time the members of Congress who nominated the applicants who failed will have been notified to make new nominations of candidates to appear for examination on that date. The twelve who did not report in June will also be examined in August, providing they can show a sufficient excuse for their absence from the first examination. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, the whole number of candidates who reported for examination for appointment as cadet midshipmen up to the 15th instant, when the board adjourned, was 83. Of this number, 44 were found to be qualified and will be admitted, 32 were found deficient, and 7 withdrew during the examination. The representatives who nominated those who failed, as well as those who withdrew, will be notified immediately by the Secretary to nominate new candidates to be examined in September.

HON. J. K. LUTTRELL, Congressman elect from the third California district, writes to Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, an account of his recent visit to the scene of the Modoc war, and says he has been able to arrive at only one conclusion in reference to it, namely: that it was caused by the wrongful acts of bad white men. He was informed, on what seemed to him reliable authority, that the Modocs were compelled to slaughter their horses for food on the Klamath Reservation, and having exhausted this means of subsistence were compelled by hunger to seek the fishing and hunting grounds on their old reservation on Lost River. Mr. Luttrell urges an investigation of the causes of the Modoc war, and regrets to say that never was there a time since the organization of the Government when there was so much corruption and swindling—not only against the Government and the people, but against the Indians—as is today being practised on the Indian reservations on the Pacific.

THE Boston *Transcript* has just completed a series of articles by Captain George H. Preble, U. S. Navy, which it has for some time had in course of publication. They are entitled "Notes on Whales and Whaling," and exhibit that genius for statistics and love of antiquarian lore to which we are indebted for so many valuable contributions from the pen of Captain Preble.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

REFORM IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Of late years much has been said in relation to reform in the Marine Corps. It is thought by many that no reform has been instituted. I presume, in the interests of reform, and as the most obvious means of attaining the desired end, to suggest that a law requiring all officers to pass a professional examination for promotion would be effective. An officer failing to pass such examination should be either overhauled or dropped. A second failure to pass should be followed by dismissal for incompetency. Under existing laws and regulations an officer of the Marine Corps need have no professional accomplishment. I believe it is the only corps in the service of any respectable State in which this is the case.

BARS TO PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the issue of the JOURNAL of May 3, 1873, I notice, in the editorial on "Recruits for the Army," the following paragraph:

"Besides this there are other posts of honor and profit in the service which are always open to the honest and faithful, such as ordnance and commissary sergeants of posts, whose pay, originally \$34 per month, goes on increasing in accordance with the same plan until it reaches \$43. There is also the incentive held out of promotion to the rank of second lieutenant. Some of the best officers now in the service have been promoted from the ranks, and young, active, energetic, and intelligent men of good character, who by a zealous performance of duty demonstrate their fitness for a commission, will find little difficulty in obtaining the recommendation of their officers. The Military Academy does not furnish officers enough to fill the annual vacancies, and young men direct from civil life, without any of the advantages of the military experience to be gained in the ranks of the Army, have in numerous cases been appointed in the service."

Now I wonder has the writer of that article any idea what difficulties "a young, active, energetic, and intelligent soldier" has to contend with. I think not, or he would know that a soldier is entirely at the mercy of his immediate commanding officer; and a number of years' experience in the Army has impressed on my mind that, generally, officers below the rank of field officers do not look kindly on an enlisted man who has the ambition to raise himself above the ranks.

SOLDIER.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The commencement exercises of this, the only military college of the North, closed on the 26th ult. On Sunday, June 23d, the President, Malcolm Douglass, delivered the baccalaureate sermon from the text, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." On the evening of the 24th the secret societies, *Alpha Sigma Pi*, and *Theta Chi*, held their annual reunions and festivals in their club rooms, and passed the night in reciting odes, singing songs, and general jollity. On the 26th—Commencement Day—the exercises began with infantry drill under Cadet Captain A. M. Bailey of Montreal, P.Q. The precision of the movements and the grace of carriage which distinguished the corps, elicited admiring remarks from the spectators, while their rapidity in making the deployments and rallies in skirmish drill drew out open applause. Lieutenant M. W. Saxton, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry was announced as reviewing officer, but finding it impossible to be present, his place was supplied by General E. H. Ripley, a distinguished Vermont officer in the late war. A review and dress parade closed the infantry drill, and the arms were turned in at the armory until next term.

Next came an artillery drill under Cadet Lieutenant N. B. Dorr, of Rutland, Vermont. The cadets of Norwich University claim that they have dismounted, mounted, and fired their section of artillery in a second less time than the cadets at West Point. On this occasion, however, they were two seconds over that time, but it was done with precision and in a soldierly manner. The firing of thirty guns closed the drill. During the time of the military exercises the cadets' quarters, recitation rooms, library, and cabinet were thronged with visitors. The walls of the recitation rooms were adorned with architectural, mechanical, topographical, and military drawings, executed by the senior class. The graduating class numbered nine, and in the order of merit were:

- 1st. Alvin Morton Bailey (captain), Montreal, P. Q.
- 2d. Frank Richard Bates, Northfield, Mass.
- 3d. William Ripley Dorr (lieutenant) Rutland, Vt.
- 4th. Paris Augustus Eastman (first sergeant), Rutland, Vt.
- 5th. Cyrus Moses Johnston, Northfield, Vt.
- 6th. Archie Lorenzo Sheldon (corporal), Rutland, Vt.
- 7th. Harry Tudor Lyman, N. Randolph, Vt.
- 8th. John Robert Moore (lieutenant), Elizabeth, N. J.
- 9th. George Lemuel Hutton (sergeant), Lawrence, Mass.

The graduating exercises took place in St. Mary's (Episcopal) church, and each of the graduates delivered a short oration on subjects which had been assigned them. The degree of bachelor of science was conferred on each of the graduates, and in course upon Lieutenant Frank A. Page, of the U. S. Army (retired), and upon tenant L. A. Abbott, Sixth U. S. Cavalry. These

officers left the college during their course to serve in the late war.

An oration and poem followed the conferring of degrees, the first being delivered by the Rev. A. B. Flanders, and the last by Captain C. A. Curtis, U. S. Army (retired).

In the evening, after the President's reception, occurred the feature of Commencement, of most interest to the young lady friends of the cadet corps—the "twenty-ninth annual hop." This is a recognized feature of the Commencement; is attended by the faculty and relatives of the cadets regularly. It is looked forward to with much fluttering by the village belles, and keeps the milliners employed for weeks in preparation. The blue uniforms and brass buttons and bright dresses of the ladies form a beautiful contrast in the mazes of the dance. The ball closed the day.

In the civil appointments to be made to the Army during the year, the authorities might find a few excellent officers among the Norwich University graduates of this class.

"THE ARMY BLOBS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have just heard some soldiers asserting that the portrait of "Blob," as sketched by your correspondent, "Navy Time," in the JOURNAL of May 24, was overdrawn. Now, none know better than they that it is true to the life. Generally, though, the Blobs are not disposed of in the manner indicated by the writer. I have (seen Corporal and Sergeant Blobs, and I have known a company which possessed a Blob for first sergeant. Why officers appoint them, unless from pure cussedness, is one of those things no fellow can find out. I notice that another correspondent proposes to prevent desertion by giving more food. We receive plenty, and I do not see that it prevents desertion. Among other peculiar notions, the average regular has an indistinct idea that the Government owes him so many dollars a month, rations, etc., requiring nothing from him in return but a little guard duty. I knew a company to be almost in a state of mutiny because drill was not discontinued during a cold snap, and if you want to hear good, solid growling, listen to a party of soldiers who are performing fatigue duty. Although I never met one willing to acknowledge it, I know from observation that the regular is, in his own weak way, ambitious. He wishes to become a corporal, and when he sees Blob appointed, and his own equally strong claims ignored, he begins to grumble—never about that though—and there is but a step from grumbling to desertion. Captain — uses his men moderately well, and would, I believe, do anything in reason to increase their comfort; but I never heard one of his men praise him, and I am unalterably convinced that the key to the mystery is as above. A non-commissioned officer should be either physically or intellectually superior to the majority of the men; if the former they will respect him on account of his prowess; if the latter, they will probably respect him anyhow. What a common thing it is at a military post to see a "non-com" with "a head on him!" If there was more danger of recapture, there would not be so much desertion. At present it is what the bounty jumpers used to call a "regular give away."

SOLOMON.

Is it not astonishing that one of the first acts of the new French Government, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, should be to order the Vendome Column to be set up as it was when the Communists pulled it down? Only sixty-four Deputies were unpatriotic enough to vote against the reconstruction, and amongst them was Colonel Denfert, who defended Belfort, and who is one of the great Radical cards. Many persons would like to see the *Petit Caporal* crowning the summit of the column instead of a more classical Caesar with orb and victory, and draped like a Roman Emperor. Some time ago the Prince de Joinville proposed that a simple soldier should replace the great captain, but this idea is generally scorned. That it should have been propounded by the admiral who brought back the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena in *La Belle Poule*, is strange enough. It may be remembered that on the voyage home the Prince learned from a passing vessel that there were rumors of war between France and England; thereupon he threw all his State furniture overboard, turned his splendid cabin into a gun-room, and swore terribly that he would blow up his frigate sooner than let the English retake all that remained of Napoleon. In those days the Prince was an ardent admirer of the great Emperor, whose statue on the Column of Vendome he would now like to see replaced by a grenadier.

A TELEGRAM from Indianapolis, Indiana, says that "a Louisville detective arrived there on Thursday, June 26, with a requisition for the arrest of Tom Langsdale, charged with the murder of Colonel Millard in 1866. Langsdale was General Buford's scout in Kentucky during the war, and in the discharge of his duty killed a number of rebels. Millard, who was a rebel colonel, met Langsdale, so the latter says, at the time of the killing and threatened to kill him, but Langsdale, who had learned to be handy with his pistol, drew first and killed Millard. He fled to Indianapolis, and several times efforts have been made to arrest him, but Governor Baker has always refused to issue a warrant. Langsdale made his escape while the court was deciding upon a writ of habeas corpus in his case."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Richmond Whig*, writing from Lexington, Va., says: "The colossal equestrian statue of General Jackson is now complete at Nuremberg, Bavaria, and ready for shipment. It is proposed to place this statue in some conspicuous place on the Virginia Military Institute grounds."

An earnest appeal is made in California in behalf of the widow of General Canby.

LAFAYETTE'S LAST VISIT TO AMERICA.

(Thurloe Weed in the Galaxy for July.)

GENERAL the Marquis de Lafayette, after an absence of thirty-nine years, revisited our country on the invitation of Congress as the nation's guest in 1824. He reached New York on the 15th of August, in the packet ship *Cadmus*, Captain Allyn, with his son and secretary. The Government had tendered him a United States frigate, but, always simple and unostentatious, he preferred to come as an ordinary passenger in a packet ship.

There were no wires fifty years ago over which intelligence could pass with lightning speed; but the visit of Lafayette was expected, and the pulses and hearts of the people were quickened and warmed simultaneously, through some mysterious medium, throughout the whole Union. Citizens rushed from neighboring cities and villages to welcome the French nobleman who, before he was twenty-one years old, had devoted himself and his fortune to the American colonies in their unequal conflict with the mother country for independence; and who, after fighting gallantly by the side of Washington through the Revolutionary war, returned to France with the only reward he desired or valued—the gratitude of a free people.

General Lafayette was now sixty-seven years of age, with some physical infirmities, but intellectually strong, and in manners and feeling cheerful, elastic, and accomplished.

The General's landing on the Battery, his reception by the military under General Morton, his triumphal progress through Broadway, his first visit to the City Hall, awakened emotions which cannot be described. The joy of our citizens was expressed more by tears than in any other way. It is impossible to imagine scenes of deeper, higher, or purer emotion than the first meeting between General Lafayette and Colonel Marinus Willett, Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, Colonel Nicholas Fish, Colonel Varick, Major Platt, General Anthony Lamb, Major Popham, Major Fairlee, and other officers of the Revolution, whom he had not seen in nearly forty years, and whom, without a moment's hesitation, he recognized and named. But the crowning glory of that series of honors and festivities was the *fete* at Castle Garden on the evening of the General's departure for Albany. The Castle was expensively, elaborately, and gorgeously fitted up and adorned for the occasion. I remember that, even without the aid of gas, the illumination was exceedingly brilliant. There was a ball and supper. The occasion was graced by the intelligence, refinement, and beauty of the metropolis. How many—or rather how few—of that then youthful, joyous throng, remain to recall, with memories subdued and chastened by time and change, the raptures of that enchanted scene?

The steamboat *James Kent*, Commodore Wiswall, chartered by the city for the occasion, dropped down the river opposite Castle Garden, brilliantly illuminated, at 12 M., where she lay until half past 2 A. M., when the General with his friends embarked.

About three o'clock General Lafayette retired, and his friends were soon afterwards in their berths. I rose at five o'clock. General Lafayette came on deck before six for the purpose of showing his son and secretary where Major Andre was arrested; but the view was shut off by a fog, in attempting to grope through which, the steamer grounded on Oyster Bank, where she lay until nearly ten o'clock; so that instead of reaching West Point at half past six, it was nearly twelve when the multitude assembled there announced our approach by a discharge of cannon. As soon as the fog lifted, General Lafayette in the most enthusiastic language and manner pointed out Stony Point, and described the manner in which the British garrison was surprised and captured by "Mad Anthony Wayne." As we approached the West Point wharf, cheers of citizens lining the banks echoed and re-echoed from hill to hill. Well-burnished buckets dazzled the eye, tall plumes nodded their greetings, the ear-piercing fife, the spirit-stirring drum, and the loud bugle sent forth their loftiest notes, while the reverberating cheers filled the air with welcomes. The General was received by Colonel Thayer, and ascended the hill in a landau, escorted by the officers of the post, followed by the Revolutionary officers and a long procession of citizens. He was received by the cadets upon their parade-ground and escorted to his marquee, where they paid him the marching salute. From the marquee he proceeded to the quarters of Generals Brown and Scott, where he was presented to the ladies and partook of refreshments. From thence he was conducted to the library and introduced to the cadets. Dinner was served in the mess-room of the cadets, which had been splendidly decorated for the occasion. Colonel Thayer and Major Worth presided at either end of the table. General Lafayette and General Scott were seated at the right and General Brown and Colonel Varick on the left of the President. George Washington Lafayette was seated on the right and Colonel Huger on the left of the Vice-President. Over the head of General Lafayette was a large eagle with the words "September 6, 1777," on a streamer suspended from his beak, and "Yorktown" grasped by his talons.

After the removal of the cloth, the customary thirteen standing toasts were drunk, the fourth one of which follows:

"Our Guest—May the homage of a free people prove a consoling recompense for the frowns of directors, consuls, emperors, and kings."

Among the volunteer toasts were the following:

By General Lafayette: "The Military Academy of West Point—A school of liberty and equality, inseparable sisters; the scientific bulwark of national defence, a happy and most precious bond of national union. An old friend of their grandfathers tenders to the Cadet Corps his admiration, his thanks, and his blessing."

By Cadet Clay (son of Henry Clay):

"The swords which we wear—May we never draw

them without being inspired by the exalted feelings which distinguish our guest, the donor.*

By Cadet Chase, "The noble Frenchman who placed the Army of the Revolution on a new and better footing."

At the review of the cadets Generals Brown and Scott, in full uniform, with tall plumes in their chapeaux, stood by General Lafayette. The three, each towering up more than six feet in height, made a magnificent tableau.

The day was in all respects a truly happy one. It is the greenest in my memory. General Lafayette's happiness took every conceivable form of expression. He made an early visit to the ruins of old Fort Putnam, where he had been stationed. Almost every scene and object served to recall incidents of the Revolution, of which he spoke with the greatest enthusiasm. He pointed out the Robinson house, where General Washington, himself and General Knox were dining with Mrs. Arnold when the Commander-in-Chief received the first news of Arnold's treason. Early in the day a committee of citizens arrived from Newburgh, where General Lafayette was expected to dine, and where the citizens of Orange county en masse anxiously awaited his arrival. But he was too much delighted with West Point to be hurried away. An early dinner had been ordered, so that the impatient thousands at Newburgh might be gratified with a sight of the General before evening. The dinner, however, with the associations and remembrances it suggested, proved irresistible. Hour after hour passed, but the interest increased rather than diminished; and it was not until seven o'clock that the General could be prevailed upon to rise from the table. It was dark therefore when we reached Newburgh. Upon landing, a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Troops were in line, but powerless to preserve order. The desire to see the nation's guest was uncontrollable. The huzzas of men mingled with the shrieks of women and the cries of children. All were eager to see, but everywhere good-humor and kindness prevailed. The village was illuminated, and the occasion was honored by a ball and supper. The festivities of the evening, however, were saddened by the sudden death of Hector Seward, a cousin of the late Governor Seward, who received a fatal kick from an excited horse. Notwithstanding the excitement and fatigues of the day and of the preceding night, General Lafayette was as cheerful and buoyant in the ballroom and at the supper table as the youngest and gayest of the revellers. And here again I might ask, who of all that happy group survive? William Ross, Hector Craig, General Smith, Judge Betts, Captain Belknap, William Walsh, Gilbert O. Fowler, James Burt, General Wickham, John Duer, Ogden Hoffman, Isaac R. Van Duzer, Samuel J. Wilkin, Robert Denniston, Ward M. Gazeley, etc., then busied with the enjoyment or the aspirations of earth's honors and ambitions, now rest beneath its sod.

The General re-embarked at one o'clock A. M. At half past two our approach was announced by a discharge of cannon from the bluff just below the landing at Poughkeepsie. Large piles of seasoned wood, saturated with tar and turpentine, were kindled upon that bluff, fed by hundreds of boys who had been intrusted with the duty, and which were kept blazing high, filling the atmosphere with lurid flame and smoke until daylight. Soon after sunrise, a large concourse of the citizens of Poughkeepsie, with a military escort, arrived at the wharf. The General, upon disembarking, was shown to a splendid barouche, when the procession moved to and through the village of Poughkeepsie, where, after congratulatory speeches were made and reciprocated, a large party sat down to a bountiful breakfast.

The party re-embarked at ten o'clock, when the steamer proceeded up the river to the then beautiful residence of Governor Morgan Lewis, where the party landed, proceeded to his fine old mansion, and partook of a sumptuous collation. Dinner was served in a greenhouse or orangery, which formed a sort of balcony to the southern exposure of the manor house. When the cloth was removed and the evening came on, variegated lamps suspended from the orange trees were lighted, producing a wonderful brilliant and beautiful effect. But the grand event of the occasion was the ball, which was opened by General Lafayette, who gracefully led out the venerable and blind widow of General Montgomery—who fell in the assault of Quebec in 1775—amidst the wildest enthusiasm of all present. While the festivities were progressing within, the assembled tenantry, who were to the "manor born" were feasted upon the lawn, where there was music and dancing. The party broke up and returned to the boat about 3 A. M. The steamer hauled out into the river, but did not get under way until sunrise.

The excursion from New York to Albany occupied three days, and afforded to all who enjoyed it an interest and a happiness more complete and more touching than tongue or pen can describe.

Many delightful incidents occurred during the voyage, two or three of which I will venture to recall. As we approached Newburgh General Lafayette was on the lookout for their headquarters during the winter the army lay there. When the boat was opposite that point the General exclaimed, "Nick" (the familiar abbreviation for Colonel Nicholas Fish in their revolutionary days), "Nick, do you remember when we used to ride down that hill with the Newburgh girls on an ox sled?" Colonel Fish and Major Platt did remember the incident, and informed the General that some of those "Newburgh girls" had married distinguished men and were then venerable matrons.

As the steamer was approaching Esopus, on the second day, I observed a small boat pulling out from the west shore with a signal, and called the attention of Commodore Wiall to the circumstance. The Commodore immediately directed the pilot to steer in that direction.

* These swords were presented to a cavalry corps by General Lafayette.

† When the Revolutionary soldiers were barefooted at Valley Forge, General Lafayette furnished them with shoes.

It proved to be a skiff with an old gentleman seated in the stern, with his bandana handkerchief fastened to his cane as a signal. As he approached the skiff Commodore Wiall remarked, "I know him," and then directed the steamer to be stopped and the steps lowered. The Commodore received the old gentleman and walked with him to the promenade deck, where General Lafayette, surrounded by his old comrades, was seated. No word was spoken. As we approached, Commodore Wiall leading the old gentleman by the hand, General Lafayette rose, as did the other officers, but still no word was spoken. The stranger offered both his hands, which the General received, and each looked the other steadily in the face. It was evident that General Lafayette was taxing his memory severely, and after a profound silence of more than a minute, the General exclaimed, "My old friend, Colonel Harry Livingston!" and then, after a few words of mutual congratulation, he added, "Do you remember when I reviewed your regiment of infantry in Rhode Island?"

Soon after this incident, while we were all seated around Lafayette, under an awning upon the main deck, Colonel Livingston asked the General a question about his imprisonment at Olmutz; to which the General replied, "My friend and benefactor, Colonel Huger, who rescued me from that prison, will answer your question." Until this moment, so modest and quiet had been the bearing of Colonel Huger, that but two or three persons present knew how honorably his name was associated with that of General Lafayette. All then listened with a charmed interest to the brief narrative of Colonel Huger, to which General Lafayette added an account of what occurred after his recapture. I subjoin, as well as I can remember them, the substance of these narratives:

General Lafayette on his first visit to this country, landed at Charleston, South Carolina. His first night in America was passed under the roof of the father of Colonel Huger. In 1792 young Huger, while travelling in Europe, heard of the imprisonment of Lafayette. He determined to visit Olmutz, first to endeavor to be of some service to the General while in prison, and next, if possible, to effect his rescue. While occupied with this determination he made the acquaintance of Dr. Bollmann, a resident of Vienna, who had conceived the same design. Influenced by kindred sympathies, they soon became warm friends. Their plans were so well laid that after a few weeks' sojourn at Olmutz the officer in command of the citadel permitted General Lafayette to take exercise in the open air, guarded by two sentinels. It was arranged that they were to meet the General, and after disarming the sentinels the General was to mount a horse ready for the occasion, and reach the Prussian frontier. But in the *melee* General Lafayette received a severe wound in the hand, and in the hurry to depart mistook the direction and lost his way. After riding several miles he asked a peasant to guide him. But his prison clothes and bleeding hand excited the suspicion of the peasant, who betrayed the fugitive to the police, and he was remanded the next day to his cell at Olmutz. His imprisonment now became more rigorous, and his privations and sufferings more aggravated. He was informed that thenceforth he would only be known by a number.

Dr. Bollmann and young Huger were also arrested and consigned to eight months' imprisonment in a lonesome dungeon. Their release was effected by Count Metrowsky, an influential nobleman residing near Olmutz. Meantime Lafayette's wife, who had been in prison at Paris during the reign of terror, was released after the downfall of Robespierre. Mme. Lafayette proceeded immediately to Vienna, and obtained leave from the Emperor to visit the Marquis, whose imprisonment she shared until his final release. The General's protracted imprisonment and great suffering awakened attention in England and America. General Fitzpatrick brought the subject on resolution into the House of Commons. Colonel Tarleton, who fought against Lafayette in America, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. Fox spoke in favor of the resolution. President Washington wrote a letter to the Emperor asking the release of his old friend and companion. But the Austrian despot sternly resisted every appeal, until Bonaparte, at the head of his victorious army, peremptorily demanded the release of Lafayette. The Austrians endeavored to induce the General to accept a conditional release, but while greatly weakened in body his spirit was unbroken, and he refused to compromise his principles or his rights as a Frenchman and an American. His prison doors were finally thrown open on the 25th of August, 1797, after an imprisonment of five years—one year and ten months of which had been shared by his wife. After residing two years in Holstein he returned to his chateau at La Grange, forty miles from Paris. Bonaparte, while First Consul, made several attempts to beguile Lafayette into his service, but they were all declined. Lafayette's vote against making Napoleon consul for life separated them forever.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased, President Jefferson invited Lafayette to become its territorial governor; but, unwilling to leave France while there was a hope for constitutional freedom in Europe, the offer was declined.

But delightful as it is to dwell upon the incidents connected with that memorable occasion, I will hasten to the conclusion of this article.

General Lafayette visited every State and almost every city in the Union. The triumphal tour of the nation's guest terminated at Washington, where the enthusiasm which awaited him was as fresh as that which gushed from the hearts of the people when he first landed upon our shore. Congress voted two hundred thousand dollars and a township of land in part payment, as was said, of his eminent services as a general in the Army of the United States. The United States frigate *Brandywine*, handsomely fitted up, and supplied with every luxury, was ordered to Washington and placed at his service. On the 7th of September, 1825, General Lafayette, with his son and secretary, went on board,

and the *Brandywine*, spreading her canvas to a favorable wind departed for Havre.

General Lafayette was wholly unprepared for the reception which awaited him in America. He knew little of our estimate of his character and services, and came to revisit interesting scenes of his youth, and to enjoy a reunion with the few surviving old friends and compatriots. His once large fortune had been so diminished by confiscation that he was compelled to study economy. Making the acquaintance on board the *Cadmus* of a gentleman from Boston, the General inquired the expense of living at the best hotels, and the expenses of travelling by stages and steamboats; of all of which his secretary made a memorandum. From these data the General, aided by the Bostonian, made an estimate of what it would probably cost him to reside and travel a year in America. It is scarcely necessary to add that there was no occasion to refer to these memoranda, for his every wish was anticipated and gratified, nor was he permitted while he remained among us, unless by stealth, to expend one dollar or one dime of his own money.

It appears from the French journals that the wife of Marshal Bazaine has written to the President of the republic, begging him to order the trial of her husband—who has now been in confinement for above a year—to take place at once. Marshal MacMahon, however, it is stated, has decided that the trial shall not be proceeded with until the complete evacuation of the territory by the German troops. For this resolve, says *Broad Arrow*, there is no valid reason on the surface, but we are inclined to think it of favorable augury to the accused. Marshal MacMahon, who scorned to turn his back on a brother in arms when he made his last effort to break through the lines around Metz, is not likely to be unfaithful to the spirit of *camaraderie*—not to mention the sense of justice, for which no one refuses him the highest credit—in the present extremity. It is, besides, far from being certain that events in France may not ere long render it necessary for any possible government to count somewhat on Bazaine's popularity with the army, and no one can pretend to foresee in what direction MacMahon may himself be carried by the rising tide. If the President is not an astute politician he is very far from being a fool, and whether he hasten or retard Marshal Bazaine's trial it is hardly to be doubted that he has the best of reasons for his determination.

A MEETING of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association was held recently at the Mansion House, London, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who, in opening the proceedings, said that the movement was one by which the English and Belgian volunteers were able to meet year by year alternately in London and at Brussels with a view, as far as practicable, by friendly competition, to make each other good citizen-soldiers of their respective countries. The King of the Belgians contributed annually £150 to the Prize Fund, feeling strongly that so long as they could carry on with good feeling this periodical interchange of courtesies there would be no chance for Englishmen and Belgians meeting otherwise than as friends and allies. It was intended, if sufficient funds were collected, to invite to Wimbledon this year, with the Belgians, a small number of volunteers as representatives of other continental Powers, and so to commence a system, which, if strenuously pursued, could not fail to have a beneficial effect. This was seconded by Mr. Donald Nicoll, and a resolution approving the action of the association in inviting representative riflemen of other countries to meet the Belgians at Wimbledon, was adopted, and a subscription list opened.

A LETTER from Rotterdam informs us that the Dutch Government is doing everything in its power to resume her operations against Acheen in September. The main difficulty is in obtaining a sufficient number of troops. The law prohibiting the exportation of the regular troops, the Government is obliged to enlist men especially for the service. Formerly she obtained her troops for the colonies from Germany and Switzerland, but since those two States prohibit such enlistments, the Netherlands will not find it easy to complete her Indian army, especially as the result of her first expedition has considerably dampened the enthusiasm of those who would perhaps under different prospects have been willing to volunteer. It seems no pains were taken to become acquainted with the topographical condition of Acheen, that only a small portion of the army was supplied with breech-loaders, and that the ammunition supplied was not suited to the guns, and finally, although it was generally known that the trade-winds were not far off, the expedition set out anyhow. The fact is, it seems, that the Dutch Government supposed that all she needed was to send the Netherlands flag into the Acheen waters to secure the Sultan's prompt submission. As yet the final issue of the war is uncertain. The Acheenese are a wild race, and game to the last, as they have sufficiently proved in their former struggles with the Portuguese. They are filled with an unreconcilable hate towards the Dutch, which is constantly nourished by the latter's cruel and avaricious colonial system. But then the Dutch are known to be tough and persevering, and it is likely that they will eventually succeed in annexing Acheen, although they have already come to the conclusion that the work they have undertaken is no child's play.

THE fortifications of France are undergoing a great change. Before the war France was in possession of 23 fortresses of the first, 36 of the second, 29 of the third, and 47 of the fourth class (the latter being partly castles and harbor batteries). It is intended to give up a large number of the less important forts, and to improve and extend the important ones so as to be able to resist any foe in the future. In the Department du Nord, Valenciennes, Conde, Cambrai, Landreux, Maubeuge, and others, are to be raised, whereas Lille, Douai, Bouhain, and Dunkirk will be retained and rebuilt.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.—The First division, Major-General Shaler commanding, in accordance with its usual custom was ordered to make an early parade on Independence Day, in New York city, as announced in our last issue. Many officers, bearing in mind the sad recollections of last Fourth, made early application for leaves of absence, and not a few men considered the payment of a fine better than the prospects of a sunstroke. Our early going to press prevents any chance of a glance at the "Probabilities" in time to anticipate the weather of Friday; still, this early issue allows ample opportunity to give the details of the proposed parade. The troops were ordered to be formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head of column resting on Madison avenue, the brigades occupying Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth streets, the Third brigade occupying a position on the right contrary to the usual custom and the Tactics. The column was ordered to move at 8 o'clock sharp.

The line of march was ordered as follows: Up Madison avenue to and through Forty-second street, to and down Fifth avenue, to and through Sixteenth street to the point of review, which will be established on the plaza at the north end of Union Square.

The following orders in brief give the hour of formation, etc., of the various organizations:

First Brigade, General Ward, was ordered to parade and form in close column by company, in West Twenty-seventh street, right on Madison avenue. All to be in place by 7:45 o'clock A. M.

Third Brigade, Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, was ordered to form in close column of companies at 7:40 o'clock A. M., as follows: Seventh, Ninth, and Eighth regiments on East Twenty-fourth street; First and Fifty-fifth regiments, and Washington Gray Troop, on East Twenty-fifth street, heads of columns resting on Madison avenue.

Eighth Infantry, Colonel Scott, was directed to parade in full-dress uniform, white trousers. Regimental line to form at the armory at 7:15 o'clock A. M.

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel John Ward, was ordered to parade in full-dress uniform, white trousers, plume, and white gloves (field and staff mounted), July 4. Assembly at regimental armory, Forty-fifth street and Broadway, at 6:30 o'clock A. M.

Twenty-fifth Brigade, Seventh Division, Colonel Henry Brinker commanding, was ordered to parade at Rochester, N. Y., in full uniform, armed and equipped (artillery mounted), on the Fourth of July. The brigade comprises the Fifty-fourth regiment and Battalion of Light Artillery. The column moved at 7:30 A. M. prompt. As the command passed the Court-house the honors of a marching salute was directed to be paid the Mayor and Common Council of the city.

THIRD INFANTRY.—Several changes have recently taken place among the company officers of the Third Infantry. Captain Carroll, of Company D, has resigned, and Private Allen Hay, Jr., of the Ninth Infantry, has been elected to fill the vacancy. Lieutenants O'Reilly and Davis, of this company, have also resigned, and Mr. J. P. Swaine, Jr., has been elected first lieutenant, and Private Howard Pugmire, second lieutenant. Captain Carroll tendered his resignation while on leave, and, although there was some apparent discrepancy in his accounts, the resignation was forwarded and accepted by the State. He, however, it appears, considers himself still in command, and recently forbade the use of the muskets without his orders, and even went so far as to lock the rack. This company, as well as Companies B, C, and E, were ordered to parade on the Fourth, and at the time of writing it looked very much as if a civil process would have to be served on the trespassing commander of company D. Captain Henry Huss, of Company B, has resigned, and by this resignation the Third loses its favorite "Drummer Boy" captain. The Third would do well to weed out some of its staff fossils. The appointment of Dr. Chas. J. Nordquist, the talented and favorite physician and surgeon of Tuckahoe, to the position of surgeon was most excellent. Surgeon Nordquist was the medical director of the Second division, Fifth Army corps, U. S. Volunteers, and in the fore part of the war was attached to the New York Ninth, and is now numbered among its veterans. We learn Mr. Geo. G. Dewitt, Jr., of Bronxville, will shortly accept a position on the staff. Mr. Dewitt is an influential resident of Westchester county, and although to military fame unknown, in physical appearance and deportment seems a born soldier. The introduction of this new element cannot help but raise the standard of officers in the Third. Give a regiment good officers and we will guarantee the rest.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST'S EXCURSION.—As briefly announced last week, this command, Colonel Vose, will "go East" during this month, and the members are making great preparations for the trip. The programme as at present arranged is to leave on the afternoon of July 24, arriving at New Haven at about 8:30 P. M., making a parade to quarters. On the 25th, assembly and inspection in the morning, and parade to boat; excursion down the bay and return in the evening. On the 26th, parade and review in New Haven; in the afternoon embark to New York. Courtesies will be extended to the regiment by the Second Connecticut regiment N. G. and the city authorities of New Haven. Company commanders have been directed to canvass their

companies and notify headquarters as soon as possible of the number of men who will go, collect the assessment, and pay the same over to the regimental quartermaster. No man will be allowed to parade who has not paid his assessment. For this, company commanders will be held personally responsible. Veteran members of the regiment are earnestly solicited to interest themselves in this matter, and by their countenance and support endeavor to make this excursion not only a success but a credit to the regiment and State they represent. The committee appointed by the Board of Officers in charge of details are Captain A. L. See, Captain E. A. Des Marets, Captain A. L. Weber. Quartermaster B. J. Guibert will assume charge of the treasuries.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, Colonel Austen commanding, understanding that the Fifth Maryland proposed visiting or passing through New York this season, last week forwarded a tender of an escort to the regiment by the Forty-seventh. As pretty well understood, however, and so published in the JOURNAL, the Fifth go into camp at Cape May July 23, and Colonel J. Stricker Jenkins, in his letter, necessarily declining the kindly proffered courtesy, so states in his reply to Colonel Austen. The Forty-seventh therefore lose the pleasure, this season at least, of meeting militarily and socially the Southern "boys" of the famous Fifth. But when they do come we trust the Forty-seventh and our Northern "boys" generally will "turn out the guard" in royal style, for the Fifth Marylanders are real Southern hosts at home, as past experience has not unfrequently shown.

The Forty-seventh will give an evening reception to the Seventy-first in Brooklyn, E. D., the first week in September, being in reciprocation of the courtesies tendered "Our Own" on the occasion of its recent parade in New York. The Forty-seventh understand these matters well; and even if Colonel Austen don't favor Creedmoor he comprehends well the shooting off of skyrockets and creating abundance of military enthusiasm at their display. The Seventy-first may therefore expect a warm time in the Burg on the evening of September 8.

THE Veteran Association of the Forty-seventh regiment is among the few successful organizations of its class, and one of its most important events of the year is the occasion when these old young men go en masse to the sea side to devour clams and otherwise enjoy a short furlough from the arduous duties of membership. But seriously, these annual meetings are exceedingly pleasant, as the third excursion on Wednesday of last week to Great Neck, L. I., conclusively proved, and the goodly attendance and happy time of all were enough to ensure a "fourth annual" next summer.

THE "BROOKLYN CITY GUARD."—The attempt of Company G of the Thirtieth regiment to secure a transfer to the Twenty-third regiment is creating no little excitement in the Second division, and especially among the members of the regiments chiefly concerned. Company G, commonly known as the "Brooklyn City Guard," is the oldest militia company in Brooklyn. During the war it went to the front with its regiment, leaving behind it some of its members, who organized themselves into what was known as the "Relief Guard," and afterwards as the "Reserve Guard." This Guard formed the nucleus of the Twenty-third regiment, organized during the war, and now one of the best organizations in the State. The "City Guard" has a natural interest in and association with the Twenty-third, therefore, but why it should leave a regiment with which it has been identified from the beginning to join it we do not see. If the Thirtieth is not sufficiently high-toned for it, is it not best to remain with it and continue its efforts to elevate the standard of that regiment? The Guard has always maintained a high standard, and though we would not undervalue classification, it is to be remembered that it is not the chief requisite for an efficient National Guard command. It is alleged that a deterioration in this regard on the part of some of the companies of the Thirtieth is one of the complaints of Company G, and that since it has renewed its strength under its present efficient commander, Captain Williams, it objects to the numerous detail for battalion equalization to which it has been subjected. It also claims that it has not been properly supported in its efforts to raise the standard of the regiment. But let the company beware lest it fly "from ills it knows to those it knows not of." The spirit which prompts it to exalt its company at the expense of the regiment is utterly destructive of its reputation as a military organization, and, if indulged in, will inevitably bring it into contempt with all good soldiers. The "Brooklyn City Guard" designation has, we fear, run away with the good sense of the company, and they are in danger of becoming the victims to a fondness for fancy military titles. We are informed that this movement was in contemplation as far back as January last, and that at that time application for the transfer was informally made, though the company never voted on it until some two weeks since. The movement, we feel assured, despite the vote, is one of the minority, and the false step is the result of misapprehension on the part of the majority. Past experience in the National Guard should have taught the members that such movements have never succeeded, and in the end have destroyed even better companies than the "Brooklyn City Guard." Yet we believe that the company has no just grounds of complaint. It has received numerous detail, and at one time was far below in number to the majority of the companies. Captain Williams, however, has put new life into the ranks, and there is danger that this false movement will undo much of

his work. The Thirtieth, as a whole, take pride in its favorite company, and have never envied its success, and this attempted desertion is unkind, to put it in the mildest form. In conclusion, we may say that, in our judgment, the Twenty-third has not acted the generous part in giving indirect encouragement to the secession. There is room enough for both the Twenty-third and the Thirtieth in the division, and it seems very unfair for a regiment of the standard of the Twenty-third to endeavor to recruit itself at the expense of the Thirtieth. The formal application for the transfer is at regimental headquarters, and will be forwarded through the regular channels, and undoubtedly with disapproval. The application contains some sixty signatures, at least seventeen of which are those of members who have served their time, but are still retained on the company rolls. Meanwhile the company boasts of unprecedented influential power at Albany and elsewhere, and the application forwarded to regimental headquarters, or the endorsements thereon, are viewed as of little consequence. The inevitable result of the matter will be that the company will remain where it belongs, in the Thirtieth; and we fear that the members becoming dissatisfied at their defeat, one of the most flourishing commands will become inharmonious and lose its *esprit de corps*. At least this has been the general result of movements of this nature, but we heartily trust Company G will be the exception. It depends upon the good sense and the good feeling of its members to see that it is so.

THE FIFTH BRIGADE AND THE MILITARY CODE.—Brigadier-General Dakin, commanding, finds much of his time occupied in considering questions of a purely legal character, such as defining the duties of presidents of regimental or battalion courts-martial, and of the duties of recruiting or mustering officers; therefore, with a view to be relieved somewhat, he has issued a circular, making known to the officers the exact line of duty required of them when ordered or called upon to act in the capacity of presidents of regimental or battalion courts-martial, or as enlisting or recruiting officers; also, informing citizens who may desire to enlist in any of the organizations of this brigade what constitutes their rights and duties; and, further, announcing to the enlisted men of this brigade that they shall not be fined and deprived of their liberty, except in strict accordance with law. For the purpose of defining more clearly the duties of the officers referred to, General Dakin has submitted some questions and solicited and obtained the opinion of Major John H. Bergen, judge-advocate, regarding them.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Captain Knaut, of the "Roehr Guards," Company F, will probably be succeeded by Brevet Major and Adjutant Fred. J. Karcher, and the majority filled by the election of Captain M. J. Petry. At Creedmoor last Saturday week Sergeant Bottenhausen and Private Schoeloch were awarded prizes for excellent marksmanship, and Colonel Roehr may well be proud of his gallant Pickelhaubens. Lieutenant Arthur P. Hinman, formerly of the Third, is an applicant for the adjutancy of this regiment. The U. S. Grant Rifles, Company C, formerly commanded by Captain Mannheim, and at that time in a demoralized state, has been saved by its present commandant, Captain Louis Finkelmeier, one of the best officers in the command. The Thirty-second, since the opening of Creedmoor, are enthusiastic for rifle practice, and Colonel Roehr has ordered rifle practice and instruction at short range in the armory.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Seventh New York did not take in Creedmoor. It wasn't their "creed" perhaps, says the *Knapsack* of Hartford.

—COLONEL J. MADISON DRAKE, of the Third regiment N. J. N. G., will be tried by court-martial at Newark on July 8, on the charges preferred against him by General De Hart, commanding Second brigade, of disobeying orders and inciting mutiny at the parade and inspection in Camden on June 9.

—THE First Connecticut, Colonel Hamilton, go into camp for six days, commencing Monday, September 1, at Hartford or New London. The Second regiment, Colonel Smith, held its encampment at Washington March 4, and the Third regiment, Colonel Ames, will probably be ordered under canvas for six days, at New London, in September.

—BREVET Major-General Morris, I. G. S. N. Y., is having a hot time of it inspecting the State troops. June 17 he inspected the troop of the Ninth brigade at Albany. The Tenth Infantry paraded 375 men, and the Twenty-fifth Infantry 468. These inspections were conducted indoors. The Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth were inspected at Buffalo June 27.

—THE Kings county Supervisor at Large on Tuesday sent to the board his veto of the resolution authorizing the lease of the Twenty-third regiment armory to the Industrial Exhibition Company for one month, the latter intending to hold a fair in the building. This is perfectly right. The Board of Supervisors have no legal right to lease county property for any other purpose than that for which it was originally intended. The Twenty-third's armory was built for military purposes and should never be used for any other. Why, the City Hall or Court-house could be used on similar grounds, if the supervisors saw fit to lease them.

—In the obituary notice of the late Captain Lindsay R.

Richardson, written by a comrade, a few errors appeared which we have been requested by his parents to correct. The deceased was of Irish and not American parentage as stated, and was educated in the United States and not in France. "When eleven years of age," says his step-father in a private letter, "he entered the St. John's (Jesuit) College, at Fordham, N. Y., although a Protestant. There for several years he won all the first prizes of his class." He adds: "From his early childhood Lindsay showed a keen sense of honor and duty. In any circumstance the boy could be trusted. His life, however short, has proved of use to his fellow men, and, as an honest man is God's noblest work, it has been a glory to his Maker."

A GRAND reunion of the following militia veteran organizations is proposed at Providence in July: The Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford; Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H.; Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston; Newburyport Artillery, of Newburyport, Mass., and the Veteran Association, First Light Infantry, of Providence, R. I., are to meet in Providence, and there make an excursion down the bay to some noted place, and luxuriate over a Rhode Island clam bake.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. MOTT, commanding the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, in orders, states that "the United States Army Regulations of 1833 and the Articles of War herein contained having been established by the State Military Board as the rules for the governance of the National Guard of this State, so far as the same are not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the State of New Jersey, it is ordered that the rules, regulations, forms, and precedents therein contained be and the same are approved for the use and government of the National Guard."

RIFLE SHOTS.

BATTERY A, Second division, Captain Stuber, go on a target practice excursion to New Lots, L. I., on August 4.

COLONEL ROEHR, of the Thirty-second, contemplates a regimental target practice at Creedmoor this summer, in addition to a parade in New York city, when, it is said, the regiment will be received by Colonel Spencer's Pickelhaubens.

THE thirty-eighth annual target practice and picnic of Company A, Fifth, Captain Charles Koss, took place on Thursday, June 26, at Funk's Union Park, Sixty-third street and First avenue. The practice was fair, the distribution of prizes liberal, and the picnickers happy.

THE fall competition will probably take place at Creedmoor in October, and will last several days. The matches will be numerous, also prizes—many very valuable.

A BROOKLYN colonel calls the National Rifle Association a "ring," and has therefore failed to give it any support. It has the right ring in its organization, and a "ringing centre" at Creedmoor.

THE "experts" among the National Guard shooters did not do well, and were therefore disappointed when the novices of previous practice, familiarized themselves with the grounds and ranges, and thus carried off the National Guard prizes.

OPEN sights at short range are considered advisable. Many of our National Guardsmen, at Creedmoor last week, from evident ignorance of sighting and aiming, failed in their marksmanship.

THE winner of the second prize of the first association match forgot to graduate his sight at the 500-yard range, in shooting at the National Guard match, and had fired half his allotted shots before he discovered his mistake. The late discovery made him feel badly.

LIEUTENANT J. H. HOSFALL, of Twenty-second team, at 500 yards, made three bull's-eyes almost in succession, an outer only intervening; yet he does not claim to be an expert. It was the best record of the day at that distance, although falling short far enough on the score to be beaten by Private Lockwood.

THE Canadian marksmen who are to take part in the shooting at Wimbledon sailed for England June 22 in the steamship *Prussia*. They were addressed on board by the Governor-General. The United States will soon be able to send its delegation, or receive those from England or Canada at Creedmoor. The Canadians last year carried off one of the principal prizes at Wimbledon.

MICHIGAN.—The volunteer organizations of Michigan have never received much legislative encouragement, and have kept together only by active individual work and expense. The last session of the Legislature passed an act providing for expenses which have heretofore fallen upon the members of companies—armory rent, uniform, and a small per diem during encampment—but limiting the number of State troops to twelve companies until January 1, 1874, when four companies are to be added, and four each year until the maximum of twenty-four have been organized and mustered in. It only provides for infantry, cavalry and artillery not being deemed necessary. Each company will have the usual number of officers, and thirty-two privates minimum. The act also provides for regimental organizations, eight companies each, officers furnishing their own uniforms and equipments, the men furnished uniform, to be State property. An encampment may be ordered by the Governor not exceeding ten days in a year; transportation and rations at State expense. No steps have yet been taken relative to regiments or uniform, and it is hardly probable anything will be done this year. The law has some faults, but is better than anything previously had, and when put in force will help very much to encourage the formation of new companies. There are now twelve companies in the State. Two in Detroit, one at Flint, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Hudson, Ann Arbor, Coldwater, Monroe, Hillsdale, Ypsilanti, and Adrian. All of them have first class material, and some of them are in good shape,

but there is a manifest want of similarity in uniform and drill, which can only be remedied by regimental organizations, and doing away with a semi-souave dress, and tactics adopted at the whim of the company commander. Michigan sent over 90,000 men into the late war, and it is a pity that it has not at least two regiments of infantry to keep alive a military spirit. This is owing partly to the little interest taken by the proper authorities and partly to the fact that the State is too far away from other States having State troops, to excite interest in the matter. During the past winter four companies, of about two hundred and fifty lads, from twelve to eighteen years of age, called the Detroit Cadets, have been organized and instructed by General Pelouse, U. S. A., A. A. G. Department of the Lakes, have made two public parades, and made a very creditable appearance. Their present commandant is Lieutenant Rogers, First U. S. Infantry. Considering the time they have been under instruction they do finely. The boys have great interest, and will soon make the older companies look to save their reputation or lose it. An invitation has been extended by the Detroit Light Guard and accepted by the Cleveland Grays, of Cleveland, Ohio, to visit them July 4 in return for similar courtesy last year. The "Grays" are putting forth extra efforts to entertain the "Cadets," and it will no doubt be a success if even half the programme is carried out. Both companies are commanded by officers who have seen service, and will no doubt make a fine appearance.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Chronicle*, in a long article on "Our Citizen Army," gives some interesting details of California's militia. It seems California, as organized militarily, possesses four brigades in her army of citizen soldiers. The First is composed of the cavalry and artillery, and includes a battalion of the former and a company of the latter. The Second contains eighteen companies of infantry, and its principal strength lies in the city. The Third contains one company, and the Fourth, composed of country companies, number eleven. The present provision by the State for the support of the National Guard is as follows: Each company receives \$100 per month, which is supposed to be applied to payment of rent for an armory, keeping the arms in good condition, and providing uniforms for the members. Each regiment, besides, receives \$3 per month for each company of which it consists, for the purpose of paying regimental expenses. This is all the aid afforded to its military organization by the State, except that during the months of May in each year, each company receives the sum of \$300 to be applied to the uniform fund. The arms used generally throughout the State, by the militia, is the old Springfield rifle, which in point of efficiency is as much behind the Peabody, Winchester, Remington, Spencer, or the Sharpe, as the old smooth-bore was behind it. California has never yet acquitted herself of her obligations to the General Government. At the outset of the Rebellion the General Government distributed arms to each State, and charged to it the cost of their manufacture. The cost of those supplied to California in 1861 was \$193,000. Not a cent of this has the State ever paid, and with one exception it has been the only State in the Union that has thus been delinquent. A plan is now on foot to exchange the rifles at present used by the militia for breech-loaders, without reference to the payment for the former.

The military force of the State, outside of San Francisco, consists of one company of artillery, two of cavalry, and eight of infantry, at Vallejo, Oakland, San Jose, Sacramento, Stockton, etc., which are known as detached companies. The militia companies of the city, formed as they are into three regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry and a company of artillery, should, if their complement was full, according to the original idea of their formation, number 3,400, but, as is well known, they really number considerably less.

The First regiment, commanded by Colonel Barnes, was first organized in 1860, and then consisted of eight companies, of which two—the Ellsworth Rifles and the Oakland Guard—were mustered out of service in 1871, at which time the militia force of the State was reduced. The total strength of the regiment is four hundred and thirty, somewhat less than one-half what its maximum strength should be. It has a splendid set of officers, and its members are all men of the right stamp. It has of late adopted the regulation uniform, at a cost of \$13,500, the greater part of which was collected by the personal efforts of Colonel Barnes.

The Second regiment was first organized as a battalion in 1861, under the command of Major West. It then consisted of four companies; two companies soon after drew out to form the nucleus of the Third regiment. On the 3d of April, 1863, it was organized as a regiment under command of Colonel J. W. McKenzie. When organized as a regiment it consisted of ten companies, though now comprising only six, and has had about twenty different companies forming part of it at various times during the last ten years. It numbers 469 men.

The Third regiment, Colonel Wason, was formed in 1862 with General Canineau as colonel, and is commonly known as the "Irish regiment," leaving no doubt on the mind as to the nationality of its members. A very large number of the members of this regiment carried arms for the Union during the war of secession, and bear an honorable record for services done. It numbers 443 members.

The cavalry and artillery of the State are rather few in number, and are all in San Francisco. The cavalry battalion consists of three companies, having a total of two hundred and fifteen horsemen. The artillery company, under the command of Captain Bluxome, has from sixty-five to seventy members and six pieces of artillery. There are also over eight hundred men performing duty (?) in the ranks of independent organizations.

The cost to the State of the National Guard is about \$80,000 per annum. This year it will be only from \$55,000 to \$70,000, in consequence of the mustering out of the companies to which we have heretofore alluded. Their strength in San Francisco is 1,042 infantry, 215 cavalry, and 65 artillery, or a total of 1,322 rank and file. The State possesses at Sacramento an arsenal, which has, however, but little war material. The number of men in the State liable to militia duty is about 50,000, and the number enrolled in military companies in San Francisco is 2,451. Of these one-third are American born, one-third Irish, one-sixth German, and one-sixth formed of all other nationalities. Nearly all the First regiment is composed of native born Americans; the Second is about evenly divided between Americans and Germans, with a sprinkling of Irish; while of course the Third regiment is entirely Irish. And while, owing to the continued changes of population going on in the State, all are not as well drilled as they might be, we have no doubt that they would, as far as their numbers went, give a sufficiently good account of any enemy to the peace of the State, whether domestic or foreign.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.—1. The rank and file in the Ninth and Tenth U. S. Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments U. S. Infantry are composed of colored troops. 2. General Orders No. 93, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., of October 31, 1867, gives full information as to qualifications requisite for a commission in the infantry.

RUFUS.—Your application for information is not believed to be made with a good purpose, and cannot be favorably considered. No honest soldier will give an order to his company commander to take from his pay the stated amount to pay the post trader for articles which he could not otherwise obtain, and then turn around and attempt to evade payment, and cheat the trader of his equitable debt.

Y. Z.—The act of Congress of July 28, 1866, section 26, authorizes the President to detail an officer to act as professor of military science and tactics, upon application of any established college or university having not less than 150 male students. The War Department makes no objection to the detail of retired officers, but from the line confines selections to the first lieutenants of artillery, and only allows one to each State.

H. M.—If a soldier enlisted May 1, 1869, and was a non-commissioned officer for six months, his retained pay would be \$32 up to July 1, 1872. From July 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873, for ten months in his fourth year, at \$2, his retained pay would be \$20 additional. From May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874, for one year, it being his fifth year, at \$3, his retained pay would be \$36, making in all \$88 retained pay due him at date of honorable discharge.

INQUIRER.—The 6th section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1833, declares that no person who has been convicted of any criminal offence shall be enlisted into the Army of the United States. Such is the policy of the Government, and any person who, in this respect, deceives the recruiting officer, and thereby makes a fraudulent enlistment contract, would have no reason to complain should he be dishonorably discharged with loss of all pay and allowances. The courts have held an enlistment contract to be a beneficial one, and it is a well known principle of law that no one can take advantage of his own wrong.

FOR COLUMBUS.—The word *line* of the Army is used in the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, on the subject of appointing commissary-sergeants (see General Orders No. 38, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, current series), refers to such sergeants, artillery, cavalry, or infantry, as have faithfully served for five years. This is the old use of the word as defined in the 12th section of the act of Congress of March 30, 1814.

SOLDAT.—1. The sergeant-major should draw his sword when the details begin to arrive at guard mounting, as he is then on duty under arms. After verifying the details, he should go to the left, report to the adjutant, take post two paces on the left of the front rank. 2. An enlisted man has no right to address a communication to the Adjutant-General except with reference to some matter of importance connected with himself, the record of which is alone retained in the office of a chief of staff of department. It must then go through the regular channels. An application for redress must first have been acted on in turn by each superior, unless it is one over which the President or General of the Army has sole power.

H. M. C.—The War Department does not fix, by orders, the punishment which a court-martial may give. That is regulated by law and regulations enacted by Congress. The 88th Article of War prevents the trial of any offence by General Court-martial which shall appear to have been committed more than two years before the issuance of the order for such trial, unless the person, by reason of having absented himself, or some other manifest impediment, shall not have been amenable to justice within that period.

TWELVE YEARS' SERVICE.—We know of no authority sanctioning the deduction of four and one-half ounces from the flour ration by the post treasurer, when the company preferred to draw flour rather than bread—that is, if the company preferred always to draw flour. Twelve Years' Service must know without being told what is the object of a post bakery, as established by Regulations, and that the conduct of a post treasurer, under the circumstances, was, no doubt, in his own judgment, for the best interests of the service.

N. G.—The Military Code of the State of New York is not, we think, for sale, but can be obtained by application to the Adjutant-General's Office at General Headquarters S. N. Y., Albany.

INQUISITIVE, Albany.—There is no recognized authority for the appointment of a "sergeant of the guard" on the non-commissioned staff of a regiment or battalion. It is one of the many militia innovations.

ARCH WILSON, N. Y.—Enlistment in the National Guard is a voluntary act. Article I., section 1, Military Code of New York State, states that all able-bodied male citizens, and males of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, residing in this State, and not exempt by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty.

SHILOH—WYOMING.—The information you wish to obtain has been given in the *JOURNAL*, and statistics of the character you mention are frequently published.

F. H. L.—A man having an honorable discharge for seven years service in the National Guard, and who afterwards joins another company in the same regiment and signs the roll of this company, can be held for duty. It is a voluntary re-enlistment for another term. The National Guard want men whom they can depend upon at all times, not the so-called veterans who come and go at pleasure after serving one term.

CAVALRY.—1. The act of Congress of May 18, 1872, establishing the pay of the Army, does not affect you with reference to the old terms of service, as they were not re-enlistments. 2. It is a custom in the service for first sergeants when reporting their details to the sergeant-major to salute him. If the commanding officer so orders, it is the duty of the sergeant to obey implicitly. In every regiment there are modes of transacting current business and military exercises, where not provided for by orders or Regulations and Tactics, which are peculiar to the particular regiment.

M. J. O'BRIEN, SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—The United States Army Regulations prescribe the following form for the inspection of the non-commissioned staff, etc., at the inspection of a regiment: As the inspector approaches the non-commissioned staff, color rank, the color guard, and the band, the adjutant will give the necessary orders for inspection of arms, boxes, and knapsacks. The colors will be planted firmly in the ground to enable the color bearers to display the contents of their knapsacks. The non-commissioned staff may be dismissed as soon as inspected, but the color rank and color guard will remain until the colors are to be escorted to the place from which they were taken.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.*

(From the Saturday Review, May 24.)

THERE is no army corps in Russia in time of peace. The highest unit for all administrative and tactical purposes is the division, all divisions being kept nearly at the same strength. There are forty-seven of them in all, of which forty are known as line or army divisions, and the others are select troops, three of Guards and four of Grenadiers. One of the last, and five of the line divisions, are allotted to the Caucasus command, which may be held practically to include the whole Asiatic frontier of the empire. This leaves, of course, forty-one divisions to garrison European Russia, or to take part in a European war. Of the other six we shall only here say that each regiment in the Caucasus command has a fourth battalion; so that the divisions of infantry are full thirty per cent. stronger than those of the European commands—an arrangement made to prepare them the better for such drafts as the Khiva expedition is now making on their numbers.

The Russian division is organized not unlike the German. It includes, like the latter, four infantry regiments, each of three battalions, and each numbering 1,000 strong when the men on furlough rejoin. This gives 12,000 for each division (usually divided into two brigades for tactical purposes), or, in all, 492,000 infantry. But to this estimate must be added the rifle battalions, which are distributed one to each division of guards and grenadiers, and one to the first twenty-one divisions of line infantry. An extra one being also assigned to the guards specially, the total number of them is thirty, and the complete strength of each is 800, giving 20,000 effectives in all, and raising the total of the infantry of the European army to 512,000 men.

The regular cavalry of Russia is moderate in numbers compared to the 80,000 sabres boasted of under the new German organization. It comprises twenty regiments of Dragoons, sixteen of Lancers, sixteen of Hussars, four of Cuirassiers, and two of Cossacks of the guard, of which last, however, two-thirds are always on furlough under a special ordinance. Of these fifty-eight regiments, four only of Dragoons do duty with the army of the Caucasus; the others form nine cavalry divisions, two called of guards (the first division of these being made up of the Cuirassiers and Guard Cossacks), and the other seven of the line. Every regiment has four squadrons, each about 150 strong in all; so that, deducting the absent Cossack squadrons, there are maintained actually in Europe 220, containing barely 33,000 officers and men. There is no brigade organization for the Russian cavalry, which is intended either to act in the mass of a division, or to be distributed at need among the infantry.

Each infantry division has attached to it a brigade of field artillery bearing the same number, and, like the infantry, those of the Caucasus or Asiatic force are stronger by a third than the others, which contain three batteries of eight guns each. There are, besides these, eight brigades of horse artillery; seven, of course, attached to the seven cavalry divisions of the line, and the eighth a guard brigade of four batteries, which forms a command independent—from long tradition rather than for proper tactical considerations—of the guard cavalry. The seven horse brigades of the line have but two batteries each, and so the whole make up eighteen; while the field artillery proper—exclusive of the Asiatic—has 123. When all the men are called in, the battery may be taken at 300 strong. So that the grand total of the European artillery amounts to 28,000 men, manning 1,123 guns.

The engineers, which, as in Germany, include the pontoon trains, are distributed into battalions of sappers and half-battalions of pontonniers, the former numbering eleven, each 1,000 strong, and the latter six, at 400 only. But two battalions of sappers must be deducted, as belonging to the army of the Caucasus. The others are distributed in four brigades, one of which forms part of the guard; and the total is, of course, 11,400 field engineers to be added to the other arms.

It seems, then, from the estimates here followed, and attributed to Colonel Von Verdy, that the force available for the European operations of Russia is thus divided as to its arms: Infantry, 492,000; riflemen 20,000; cavalry, 33,000; artillery, 28,000; and engineers, 11,000; making the total of rather over 580,000 in all, with 1,123 guns. But then these numbers altogether exclude the formidable force on the Asiatic frontier, which, if similarly reckoned up, appears to muster 103,000 combatants, with 176 guns. The actual total of the regular forces maintained by Russia, exclusive of non-combatants and local troops, cannot therefore be put very much under 700,000 when the regiments are on a war footing. Its very disproportionate supply of cavalry has always been understood to be of a purpose, it being intended, in case of war, to call up Cossacks to supply the deficiency. But, not to mention the great inferiority of these children of the desert for any warlike purpose beyond the mere harassing of a flying or careless enemy, it is well remarked by the Prussian critic that the suddenness and decisiveness of modern war render dependence on any such force unsafe; since the struggle might be over before any great proportion of the 50,000 rudely estimated as available could be got to the proper points. In artillery, on the other hand, the Russian army is by no means lacking, according to moderate views, there being actually more than two guns to every thousand men of the infantry and cavalry; and although this proportion will far from satisfy certain critics amongst ourselves, it is usually accepted by German authority as a fair one for general needs. It certainly strikes the author of "Die Heeresmacht" as a very sufficient ratio compared to that of the cavalry.

The local troops from a very important element in Russian organization, fulfilling as they do the separate functions of supplying garrisons, covering frontiers, and aiding in training the regulars, and thus leaving the whole of the active army proper available for war. Thus the European frontier of Russia is garrisoned by 30,000

special troops of this class, of whom 6,000 are artillerymen, and the rest formed into frontier battalions. On the Asiatic and Siberian sides no less than forty-six local battalions are maintained, with the double object of watching the districts which form their permanent quarters, and of reinforcing at need the army of Caucasus. It is believed that these battalions are on a reduced footing of about 600 men each, giving a total 28,000 soldiers. Whether this be so or not, they must be presumed to be efficient, for the Khiva columns seem to be in large part composed of detachments from them. They are not to be confounded with the so-called "Government battalions," of very varying strength, which number sixty-eight in all, and the real objects of which are to support the local authorities and represent the central power of the Empire at all important places, but more especially at those to which more regular troops are not usually assigned. And, distinct again from these last, and still more difficult to estimate, are the instructional or depot battalions, squadrons, and batteries, which undertake the first training of the officer, and are maintained as models of exercising from which he can carry to his regiment a proper knowledge of the instruction of the recruits afterwards to be placed under him.

Lastly, we must notice briefly as a recognized national element of strength, the so-called irregular army, formed chiefly of Cossack horsemen. They are reckoned, as a paper force, at 144 regiments of cavalry, all told, with an uncertain number of battalions of untrained infantry. Though largely used in the Polish struggle, the Prussian critic does not believe that they would add more than 10,000 really effective troopers to the army for a European conflict, or that they could in any way form a very important element in it. "The enemies of Russia," he says, "on the side of Europe, will reckon on having chiefly to do with her regular troops; and the fear of Europe being again overrun, as though these were the days of Tamerlane, with half-savage Asiatic hordes, is one altogether unfounded." We confess to being altogether of the same opinion, and we may add that a study of the exploits of the Russian armies in the Napoleonic wars has long since brought us to the conviction that the Cossacks played a part—except when actually in pursuit of a fugitive foe—which was much more dramatically effective than materially important to the operations.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Shah is making a purchase from Krupp's cannon foundry at Essen which will probably comprise ten batteries of six-pounders and five of four-pounders, in all sixty guns.

THE German military press say that the new Prussian Manser rifle carries with extraordinary exactness at long distances. It is sighted up to 1,600 metres. The maximum rapidity, in isolated cases, is 18 shots per minute, and 12 in salvoes in exercise. In campaigns these numbers will probably decrease to 12 and 8 respectively. The Manser can be charged in half the time taken for the needle-gun, and three fourths of that occupied in loading the Chassepot.

THE English Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief has decided that for the future the following instructions are to be adhered to during parade movements: Cavalry brigades or regiments will "canter past" instead of "galloping past." The canter to be at a riding-school pace. When marching past in slow time, infantry will "take order," and, in quick time, the rear and super-numerary ranks will "look up," as was formerly the custom. Officers to salute.

It is stated that the martial appearance of the Russian troops made such an impression on the Shah during his visit to St. Petersburg that he requested the Emperor to lend him some of his officers to organize the army of Persia. The Czar consented, and a select body of Russian officers will shortly leave for Teheran. These officers are, it appears, chiefly taken from the Caucasian army, in which there are many Russians who speak Persian with fluency, and have had much experience of the modes of warfare practised in Oriental countries.

In order that every iron ship in Her Majesty's Navy shall possess the means of temporarily stopping a flow of water into the ship through a shot-hole or leak, the Admiralty has issued directions that in future all such vessels shall be supplied with small thrummed mats, made in accordance with patterns supplied to the dockyards, to be placed over the shot-hole or leak on the outside as quickly as possible, so that the damage may be got at inside and repaired in a more permanent manner.

AN interesting work has been published at Leipzig giving an account, by a German student, of the part taken by members of the different German universities in the late war. Out of the 18,765 German students matriculated in the summer term of 1870, 4,510—that is, a third—went through the campaign, about 3,500 of whom were in the ranks, and 1,000 attached to the ambulances. Out of 1,505 university professors, 15 were under arms, 253 devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded, and 120 worked for the national cause by speech and pen.

THE British Admiralty have issued orders that for the future, when ships are commissioned, the old plan of rigging them by the crew is to be resumed, as it has been found that the practice of rigging and storing the vessels by the men of the steam reserve and dockyard was attended with much inconvenience to the officers and crews placed on board a few days only before the ships sailed for a foreign station; and necessarily left them in ignorance of the manner in which the ship was rigged or her machinery gear stowed or the vessel loaded.

ADMIRAL Pothuan, lately French Minister of Marine, recently issued a circular warning insurance agents that an American was trying to sell a machine, a small torpedo, for destroying over-insured ships with impunity. It looks like a block of coal of about six inches by three, and could be put into the coal-bunkers without the slightest suspicion. Once there, it would, when once

thrown into the furnace, explode after a fixed time, thus enabling the captain and crew to get away, or might explode as it lay. The Birmingham, England, Daily Post claims to have received one of these infernal machines, which will, it alleges, perform the duties required of it.

PRIVATE advices received in Liverpool by the latest mail from West Africa state that 50,000 Ashantees were on the march towards Cape Coast Castle and Elmina, while large reinforcements were awaiting them on their near approach to Elmina. The majority of the Ashantee troops are well armed, and have plenty of war material, many of them being armed with Enfield rifles and breech-loaders. It is expected that the detachments from the Second West Indian regiment, who have been sent from Bermuda, will enable the English forces at Cape Coast Castle to meet the Ashantees on equal terms. The government are making efforts to protect the British interests on the West Coast, and supplies of war material and provisions, both for the troops and the war vessels on the coast, are leaving Liverpool by every steamer.

It will be remembered that an inquiry into war contracts by a special committee in the French Chamber led to a statement by the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, that when the recent war was declared with Germany the French had only 2,050 guns. It seems there were only 396 batteries, representing 2,376 guns, and that waggons were wanting for some of these, and horses. The same report, which publishes these figures, states that the French during the war lost over 7,000 guns, so that there must be some error, unless the enemy carried away a great deal of unserviceable material, guns found in the forts, and pieces purchased abroad, or manufactured during the course of the war. France will have to lay out about £400,000 to replenish her arsenal, give weapons, etc., to her new army, and place herself in a position to enter upon a campaign.

THE absurd and mischievous statement that an Elastic Truss, so called, will certainly cure ruptures, is not endorsed by Messrs. POMROY & Co., whose Elastic Rupture Belt is, nevertheless, the very best Elastic Truss made. For correct information on this subject, address POMROY & Co., 744 Broadway, New York.

AN accurate and comprehensive idea of the new method of curing Hernia, is a very valuable item of knowledge to every ruptured person. The New Elastic Truss, without metal springs, is worn with comfort night and day, retaining the rupture securely at all times and soon effects a permanent cure. Sold at a reasonable price. It is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, N. Y., who supply their descriptive circulars free on application.

ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1871.

THREE years ago, I purchased a Florence Sewing Machine, which has been in active use ever since. So highly do I think of this most excellent machine, that I would not take ten times the price I paid for it, if I could not replace it. Singer's and Howe's are too heavy for ladies; Wheeler and Wilson's too apt to get out of order; Grover and Baker's too troublesome to adjust. I have tried them all, and prefer the Florence for Family work. My lady friends here all prefer the Florence. Respectfully yours,

MRS. JANE M. DOYEN,
Principal Alameda Academy.
Office 39 Union Square, N. Y.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

MALLERY—WINSLOW.—On Thursday, June 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Rev. Dr. T. H. Skinner, Lieutenant JOHN C. MALLERY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to ANNA L., daughter of A. S. Winslow, Esq.

WATSON—THORNTON.—On Thursday, May 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, in San Francisco, Cal., by the Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D., of St. John's Presbyterian church, Lieutenant-Commander JOHN CRITTENDEN WATSON, U. S. Navy, to ELIZABETH ANDERSON THORNTON, eldest daughter of James D. Thornton, Esq.

HAUPT—CROMWELL.—On July 26, by the Rev. Chas. W. Schaefer, D.D., Prof. LEWIS M. HAUPT, late U. S. Engineer, to Miss BELLE C. CROMWELL, of Philadelphia.

BAILY—WILKINS.—At Beaver City, Utah Terr., June 14, by the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Montana, Lieutenant CHARLES M. BAILY, Eighth Infantry, to ELLA, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Wilkins, Eighth Infantry. (No card.)

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

ROBERTS.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Saturday, June 23, 1873, JOSEPH, infant son of Adeline C., and General Joseph Roberts, aged five months and five days.

SIDELL.—On Tuesday, July 1, after a lingering illness, Brevet Brigadier-General WILLIAM H. SIDELL, U. S. Army, son of the late John Sidell, of New York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. Grosvenor, No. 250 Fifth avenue, on Thursday, July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CROWNSHIELD.—At Heidelberg, Germany, June 2, ETHEL BRADFORD, infant daughter of A. Schuyler and Mary Bradford Crownsfield.

UNITED STATES BARRACKS, MOBILE, ALA., June 22, 1873.

At a meeting of the friends and comrades of Corporal JOHN FERGUSON, Company G, Second Infantry, lately deceased, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from amongst us our friend and comrade, Corporal John Ferguson;

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely regret the loss of a comrade and friend, whose strictly upright and amiable disposition engaged our love and respect while living and endeared his memory in death.

Resolved, That we tender to his mourning family our heartfelt sympathy, for the loss which a Divine dispensation has in an all-wise Providence inflicted.

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

FRANK BROWN, First Sergeant Company G, President.
JOHN COYNE, Sergeant Company G, Second Infantry, Secretary.

* The Armed Strength of Russia. Translated from the German (Austrian) by the Topographical Department of the War Office, 1873. Die Heeresmacht Russlands. Berlin: Duncker.